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GENEVA NURSERIES



W. & T. SMITH CO.
GENEVA, N.Y.



ESTABLISHED 1846

Notice to Customers

1. Orders should be sent in as early as possible, that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary.

2. Buyers, ordering by letter, should write out their order plainly, **on a separate list**, and not in the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.

3. Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When none are given we forward according to our best judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of the stock in good condition to the forwarder.

4. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory references.

5. If the varieties of fruit ordered cannot be supplied, others equally as good and ripening about the same season, will be substituted, unless ordered to the contrary.

6. We recommend that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us, as far as possible, merely stating the proportion of summer, fall and winter fruit wanted, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality.

7. Immediate notice should be given to us of any error in filling out an order so that we may at once rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation.

Low Express Rates on Trees and Plants

Express companies now carry trees and plants to any part of the country at a reduction of 20 per cent. from regular merchandise rates.

Fumigation and Inspection

Our nurseries are inspected twice each year by the State Entomologist, and are kept free from all insects and pests, but in order to insure our patrons that everything is perfectly free from scale, pests, etc., we will on request fumigate any goods shipped to them.

Notice

All goods sold by us are sold f. o. b. point of shipment, and while in transit are at purchaser's risk. We feel it is our duty to emphasize the fact that we do not insure the safe delivery of goods and that the title of any goods sold by us and consigned to the purchaser or to consignee designated by purchaser passes to the purchaser upon delivery by us to the carrier at point of shipment.

And we desire to make it clear to the trade that the railroad or Express Company's receipt relieves us of all responsibility, and any claim for damage should be made immediately to the agent at the point of delivery.

W. & T. SMITH CO.

Introduction

It is hardly necessary for us, in presenting this new and revised edition of our General Catalogue, to devote much space to introduction.

For more than seventy-four years, The "GENEVA NURSERY" has been before the public, as an acknowledged leader among the great nursery concerns of the world, and we are privileged to say, that the experienced management which has characterized it from its beginning, and the unsurpassed facilities for growing and handling stock which it possesses, enables it still to hold that position.

We have used every means to keep in the lead in introducing new varieties, and as soon as their value is established they are offered to our patrons with a candid statement as to their worth.

We believe we stand at the head among nurseries of the country in the matter of growing every plant suitable for this climate, and we have in our employ such a force of skilled assistants that we are in a position to assure our patrons that their orders will be carefully and correctly filled.

We offer and accept orders for only such varieties as we can supply. If, through any oversight in filling orders, mistakes may occur, purchase money will be refunded or other stock will be furnished in lieu thereof.

We aim to supply only the best of stock, and at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of goods offered.

We wish to thank the public for the liberal patronage which it has given us for more than half a century, and solicit a continuance of the same.

We extend an invitation to our patrons to visit our nurseries and see for themselves the extent of our plant and study our methods.

OUR LOCATION AND ADVANTAGES

OUR LOCATION, being in the most delightful and fertile-growing region in the State of New York, gives us facilities for growing nursery stock equaled by few, and surpassed by none; it is easy of access to all parts of the country in the shipping and transportation of trees.

Our land contains all the mineral elements needed to produce THE HARDEST, HEALTHIEST and THRIFTIEST TREES, those which are the longest lived, and which will produce THE BEST POSSIBLE RESULTS for the planter. For these reasons we claim great advantages from our soil. This is a matter of THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO EVERY planter. It pays to produce THE BEST and THAT "ONLY." It is one of the first laws of Nature, that in order to obtain the BEST, we MUST have the BEST to produce from.

A very important feature in connection with our trees is that grown upon our HEAVY, STRONG, RICH, well-drained soil, they are healthier, longer-lived, less liable to injury from extreme cold, and more productive than when taken from a light soil, and that being furnished with a more abundant supply of HEALTHY, WELL-RIPENED and FIBROUS ROOTS, they bear transplanting to a different soil and climate.



TREES AS THEY ARE RECEIVED FROM THE NURSERY.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

The following points should never be overlooked:

1st, Preparation of the Soil—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

2d, Pruning before Planting—Nearly all the Trees taken from the Nursery require pruning before transplanting, to balance the loss of roots occasioned by their removal. The tops should be shortened in by cutting off half the last season's growth of all the branches, but large branches should not be cut off close to the trunk, as it injures the vitality of the tree.

All broken or bruised roots should be cut off smoothly up to the sound wood, so as to hasten the emission of new roots and fibers.

3d, Planting—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without any cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. Never use manure in contact with roots. When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees.



4th, Mulching—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep for a space of say two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

5th, After Culture—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface applications of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree, and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Standard Apples | 30 feet apart each way |
| Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries | 20 " " " |
| Duke and Morello Cherries | 18 " " " |
| Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines | 16 " " " |
| Dwarf Pears | 8 to 10 " " " |
| Quinces | 10 to 12 " " " |
| Blackberries | 6 to 7 " " " |
| Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries | 4 " " " |
| Strawberries | 1½ to 2 " " " |



PAIRS OF TREES, SHOWING THEM AS RECEIVED FROM THE NURSERY AND AFTER BEING PRUNED FOR PLANTING. 1, KIEFFER PEAR; 2, PEACH; 3, DWARF DUCHESSE; 4, QUINCE.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING HEDGE PLANTS

| EVERGREENS | | DECIDUOUS | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Arbor Vitæ, American | 12 to 15 in. apart | Privet, in variety | 1 foot apart in double rows |
| Arbor Vitæ, Siberian | 9 to 12 " " | Spireas | " " " " |
| Norway Spruce | 12 to 15 " " | Japan Quince | " " " " |
| Dwarf Box, for edging | 4 " " | Honey Locust | 6 inch " " " " |
| | | Barberry | 1 foot " " " " |

SPRAYING

Spraying has come to be an established part of fruit-growing. With all that has been written upon the subject, the fruit-grower should be competent to perform the ordinary spraying of his trees without further advice: but to those who may not be familiar with the methods and practice, we would say, procure a copy of Bulletin No. 101 by Prof. L. H. Bailey, from the Cornell University Experiment Station, in which will be found the most important points regarding sprays, arranged in such a manner that the grower can see at a glance what to apply, when and how to make the applications.

HOME MADE LIME SULPHUR*

Lime. Use only fresh lump lime free from dust or from partly air slaked lumps. No air slaked lime should be used. The lime should test not less than 90 per cent. pure lime (calcium oxide) and should not contain more than 5 per cent. magnesium oxide.

Sulphur. Either flowers of sulphur or light or heavy sulphur flour may be used.

FORMULA AND DIRECTIONS:

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| Lump Lime (pure) M. | 36 pounds |
| Sulphur | 80 pounds |
| Water | 50 gallons |

"Break the lime into rather small lumps. Place in kettle, or if live steam is used, in barrel or vat, and slake it with hot water. Make a smooth paste of the sulphur with water. Add this to the lime as slaking commences, and mix thoroughly. When the lime is all slaked, add the rest of the 50 gallons of water, and enough more as needed from time to time during the boiling to keep the quantity up to 50 gallons. When steam is used for cooking, extra water may not be needed. Use a measuring stick notched at the 50 gallon mark to show how much water needs to be added to keep the volume up to 50 gallons. Do not let it drop more than an inch below the 50 gallon mark at any time. Dash a little cold water into the kettle to stop the boiling for a moment while measuring. Keep well stirred to break up lumps, and prevent caking on the sides of the kettle. Boil vigorously from 45 minutes to one hour, or till the sulphur is all dissolved. Use a kettle of sufficient capacity to prevent loss from boiling.

When through with the boiling bring the volume up to 50 gallons and strain it without trying to separate it from the finer sediment which passes through the sieve. The coarse particles which do not go through the strainer are kept for later boilings."

PREPARATION OF SELF-BOILED LIME SULPHUR

The 8-8-50 formula is recommended. This mixture can best be prepared in rather large quantities—say enough for 200 gallons at a time, making the formula 32 pounds of lime and 32 pounds of sulphur to be cooked with 8 or 10 gallons of water, and then diluted to 200 gallons.

"The lime should be placed in a barrel and enough water poured on to almost cover it. As soon as the lime begins to slake the sulphur should be added first, after running it through a sieve to break up the lumps. The mixture should be constantly stirred and more water added as needed to form a thick paste at first, and then gradually a thin paste.

* Parrott & Schoene, N. Y. State (Geneva) Bul. 330.



The lime will supply enough heat to boil the mixture several minutes. As soon as it is well slaked, water should be added to cool the mixture and prevent further cooking. It is then ready to be strained into the spray tank, diluted and applied. "The stage at which cold water should be poured on to stop the cooking varies with different limes. Some limes are so sluggish in slaking that it is difficult to obtain enough heat from them to cook the mixture at all, while other limes become intensely hot on slaking and care must be taken not to allow the boiling to proceed too far. If the mixture is allowed to remain hot fifteen or twenty minutes after the slaking is completed, the sulphur goes into solution, combining with the lime to form sulphides, which are injurious to peach foliage. It is very important, especially with hot lime, to cool the mixture quickly by adding a few buckets of water as soon as the lumps of lime have slaked down. The intense heat, violent boiling, and constant stirring result in a uniform mixture of finely divided sulphur and lime with only a very small percentage of the sulphur in solution. This mixture should be strained to take out the coarse particles of lime, but the sulphur should be carefully worked through the strainer."

DILUTIONS FOR DORMANT AND SUMMER SPRAYING WITH LIME-SULPHUR MIXTURES*

| Reading of hydrometer | Amount of dilution Number of gallons of water to one gallon of lime-sulphur solution | | | Reading of hydrometer | Amount of dilution Number of gallons of water to one gallon of lime-sulphur solution | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | For San José scale | For blister- mite | For summer spraying of apples | | For San José scale | For blister- mite | For summer spraying of apples |
| Degrees Beaumé | | | | Degrees Beaumé | | | |
| 35 | 9 | 12½ | 45 | 23 | 5 | 7 | 26 |
| 34 | 8¾ | 12 | 43¾ | 24 | 4½ | 6½ | 24½ |
| 33 | 8¾ | 11½ | 41¾ | 22 | 4¼ | 6 | 22¾ |
| 32 | 8 | 11 | 40 | 21 | 3¾ | 5½ | 21¼ |
| 31 | 7½ | 10½ | 37¾ | 20 | 3½ | 5 | 19¾ |
| 30 | 7¼ | 10 | 36¾ | 19 | 3¼ | 4¾ | 18¾ |
| 29 | 6¾ | 9½ | 34¾ | 18 | 3 | 4¼ | 17 |
| 28 | 6¾ | 9 | 32¾ | 17 | 2¾ | 4 | 16 |
| 7 | 6 | 8½ | 31 | 16 | 2½ | 3¾ | 15 |
| 26 | 5¾ | 8 | 29½ | 15 | 2¼ | 3½ | 14 |
| 25 | 5¼ | 7½ | 27¾ | 14 | 2 | 3 | 12¾ |

ARSENATE OF LEAD

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Arsenate of lead | 6 pounds |
| Water | 100 gallons |

It is better to purchase arsenate of lead than to attempt to make it. In mixing, preparatory to spraying, the amount of arsenate of lead for each spray tank full should be worked into a very thin paste having the appearance of milk of lime. It should never be thrown as a mass into the spray tank. This is a standard spray for codling moth and other eating insects. It is possible, however, that we shall use arsenite of zinc in the future.

KEROSENE EMULSION

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Kerosene | 2 gallons |
| Hard Soap (whale-oil soap) | ½ pound |
| Water | 1 gallon |

Dissolve soap in water by boiling; add hot suds to the kerosene. Do not do this near a fire. Agitate the mixture with a spray pump so as to emulsify the oil. After five minutes the mixture becomes creamy. To use, dilute the above stock solution at the rate of one gallon to ten gallons of water. This is a standard remedy for destroying green aphids, woolly aphids, mealy bugs and other plant lice. It may be used instead of the tobacco solutions if desired.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE

(Bichloride of Mercury)

This is the standard disinfectant when working with PEAR BLIGHT. No other disinfectant should be used to wash the cut surfaces or to disinfect the pruning tools.

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| Corrosive Sublimate | 1 part |
| Water | 1000 parts |

Corrosive sublimate may be purchased in tablet form at drug stores and directions for making solutions will be found on the container. Never put corrosive sublimate into a metallic container, always use a glass bottle. Be sure to label the bottle "Poison" in large, plain letters. It is the deadliest of poisons.

WHITEWASHES†

1. Government Whitewash

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|
| Lime (unslaked) | 40 pounds | Spanish Whiting | ½ pound |
| Salt | 15 pounds | Glue | 1 pound |
| Rice Flour (or ground rice) | 3 pounds | Water | 5 gallons |

Slake the lime in warm water and cover so as to keep in the steam; strain through a fine sieve or strainer; add the salt, well dissolved in warm water. Then add the rice boiled hot; the Spanish whiting; and finally the glue which has been previously dissolved over a slow fire. Lastly, add the five gallons of hot water. Stir well and let stand for a few days. Apply hot with a brush. One pint of the mixture will cover a square yard. Coloring matter may be put in, such as Spanish brown, yellow ochre, etc.

HOW TO SPRAY

Drench every part of the tree. Spray thoroughly. The most difficult places to reach should receive your most careful attention. Reach every crack, calyx cup, behind buds and in bud scales. Do not economize on spray material and sacrifice efficiency. Use a high pressure pump. 200 pounds pressure should be maintained. Spraying out of season is valueless. Determine what you must spray for. Use the right kind of material.

*Parrott & Schoene, N. Y. State (Geneva) Bul. 330.
†1912 Spraying Calendar, Medford, Oregon.



SPRAY CALENDAR

| WHAT TO SPRAY FOR | SPRAY TO USE | REMARKS |
|--|--|---|
| San Jose Scale Scurfy Scale Bud Moth Eggs of Apple Aphis Eggs of Red Spider Green Peach Aphis Oyster Shell Scale Peach Leaf Curl Pear Leaf Blister Mite Strawberry Leaf Blight | Lime Sulphur Winter strength | Apply while buds are swelling and Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums and Cherries and small fruits, using the winter strength lime sulphur drenching all parts of the tree. Test both the commercial and homemade lime sulphur with hydrometer before using to secure the correct strength. The tree must be completely covered with winter strength lime-sulphur when spraying for scale insects. Coat every portion from ground to tip of twigs. |
| Thrips | Lime Sulphur Summer strength | Apply when new leaves start. Repeat every 10-15 days until flowers appear. Burn leaves as soon as crop is harvested. |
| Apple Scab Black Rot of Apple Brown Rot of Pear Bud Moth Caterpillars Codling Moth | Nicotine Extract (2.7 per ct.) 6 qts. Water 100 gals. Soap 2 to 5 lbs. | The period for effective spraying against the adult thrips, is during the time when the buds are swollen and partly open, and until they are entirely open at the tips. Spray for the larvae after the petals drop to reduce the number of insects for the following year. |
| | Lime sulphur Summer strength and Arsenate of Lead 3 lbs. to 50 gallons | First application. Just before blossoms open, for apple scab and various leaf-eating insects, use lime-sulphur solution (32° Beaume) diluted with forty parts of water, with two to three pounds arsenate of lead to forty gallons. Second application. When blossoms are about two-thirds off, give same treatment as (2). This is the most important spraying for apple scab and codling moth. Should never be omitted. Third application. About two weeks later repeat (2) if weather is favorable for apple scab; that is, moist and warm. Fourth application. About first week in August repeat (2) to prevent late infections of apple scab and to control second brood of codling moth. |
| Canker (N. Y. Apple) Mildew, apple Scab, apple and pear Grape Rot and Anthracnose | Lime Sulphur Summer strength | PEARS Spray as for apples. As foliage appears to be more susceptible to injuries by the spraying mixture, dilute the concentrated lime-sulphur solution (32° B.) in the proportions of 1 to 50 and apply the liquid in minimum quantities, using nozzles with fine apertures. For life history of codling moth write to Experiment Station, Geneva. See Arsenate of Lead for combination spray. |
| Plum Curculio | Lime Sulphur Summer strength | Apply when leaves are half grown; Just before blossoming; When fruit has set. Repeat once or twice at intervals of two weeks. If latter applications are necessary use ammoniacal copper carbonate solution. |
| | Arsenate of Lead | PLUMS First application. When "hucks" or calyxes drop, spray with arsenate of lead, 3 lbs. to 50 gals. of water for the curculio. For leaf spot on European varieties use bordeaux mixtures 5-5-50 with arsenate of lead. Second application. For leaf spot repeat spraying with bordeaux mixture about ten days later. Japanese varieties of plums should be sprayed as directed for peaches. |
| Arhiss on fruit trees on garden crops Leaf Hopper Oyster Shell Bark Louse Red Spider Woolly Aphis on Branches Peach Brown Rot Peach Scab Raspberry Cane Blight Apple Cankers Aphis Eggs Pear Leaf Blister Mite Red Spider Eggs Tent Caterpillar Eggs Woolly Aphis Grape Mildew | Kerosene Emulsion or Tobacco Black Leaf | CHERRIES Spray as for plums for San Jose scale and the curculio. PEACHES First application. When "hucks" or calyxes are dropping use two pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water for the curculio. The self-boiled lime-sulphur mixture may be used as carrier of the poison to control also brown rot and scab. Second application. Two or three weeks later use 88-8-50 self-boiled lime-sulphur mixture and two pounds of arsenate of lead. Third application. About one month before fruit ripens repeat treatment with self-boiled mixture, omitting the poison. |
| | Lime Sulphur Self-boiled 8-8-50 | These are contact insecticides and should be applied to exposed and tender bodies of young. These are all sucking insects and food poisons are of little value. Be sure to penetrate covering of woolly aphids; be thorough, do not allow any to escape. |
| | Resin-Bordeaux | Spray four weeks after blossoms have fallen, again in three week and about one month before fruit ripens. |
| | Lime Sulphur Winter strength | Apply just after leaves have fallen. Spraying in spring before buds open may be substituted for this for combating insects and fungus pests. However, it may be desirable to apply in fall on account of rabbits. |
| | Flowers of Sulphur | For mildew on grape use finely pulverized sulfur. Dust the ground and vines freely during a warm, bright morning when the slightest attack of mildew is suspected. This should not be applied while the weather is damp or the vines wet. |
| Tussock Moth | Band trees | Band trees with tanglefoot or strips of raw cotton, binding it in the middle, leaving band loose above or below. Do not apply sticky preparations directly on bark of trees. Use bands during June, July and August. Remove egg clusters which appear in masses as a white froth. |
| Crown Gall Fire Blight Raspberry Cane Blight Strawberry Crown and Root Borer Leaf Rollers | Destroy infected parts See notes | Crown Gall is a bacterial disease of root or crown of trees. All infected trees should be destroyed. Keep a constant lookout for this trouble. Fire Blight bacteria may extend below discolored or blackened region, hence cut should be made about one foot below. Disinfect knife and wound with mercuric bichloride one part to 1000 parts of water. Strawberry plants should be dug up and burned before May 1 to destroy insects before beetles escape to lay eggs. For strawberry leaf roller burn top as soon as crop is gathered. |



Ornamental Department

This portion of our establishment is very extensive, where Avenue and Park trees are cultivated in large blocks; many acres are assigned to the field culture of shrubs, and small growing trees. The borders contain the more delicate shrubs and herbaceous plants.

Our Rose department requires large tracts of land, extensive borders and glass houses where the earliest propagation is begun. People who have never seen a large nursery, little realize the extent of the industry, the amount of experienced labor employed, the thorough cultivation practiced, or the amount of capital necessarily invested to keep the stock up to the highest standard of excellence.

We are yearly adding to our stock new varieties, the choicest selections from our own and foreign countries, and it is our intention to have on our grounds about everything in Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses that is suitable for planting in the United States or Canada, strictly tropical sections excepted.

DESIRABLE TREES TO PLANT

For Streets, Roads and Avenues. American Elm, Norway, Sugar and Silver Maple, Carolina Poplar, Horse Chestnut, Oriental Plane.

For Driveways Through Lawns and Parks. English Elm, except on the low wet land; Norway Maple, Salisburia, or Ginkgo, Tulip Tree, Magnolia Acuminata, Catalpa Speciosa, American and European Lindens.

Single Specimens of Large Growth, Branched from the Ground. English and River's Beech, Birches, particularly Cut-leaf Weeping; Cut-leaf Maples, Austrian and Scotch Pines, Norway and Colorado Spruces; Lombardy Poplar, Pyramidal Oak.

Single Specimens of Medium Growth, Branched from the Ground. Imperial Cut-Leaf Alder, Fern-Leaf and Weeping Beech, Purple Birch, Chinese Magnolias, Prunus Pissardi, Flowering Thorns, Hemlocks, White Pines, Siberian Arborvitae, etc.

Strong Growing Trees of Pyramidal Habit. Lombardy and Bolleana Poplars, Fern-Leaved Linden, Pyramidal Oak, Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.

Trees that Thrive in Moist Locations. American Elm, American Linden, Ash, Catalpas, Poplars, Willows and Silver Maple.

Trees that Thrive on Dry Knolls of Poor Soil. Silver-Leaf Maples, Poplars, Birches.

Best Trees for Wind Breaks. Norway Spruce (evergreen), Carolina Poplars, Silver Maples, and Lombardy Poplars.

Flowering Trees. Magnolias, white and purple; Judas tree, Peach, pink and white; Laburnum, yellow; Fringe Tree, white and purple; Linden; Horse Chestnut, red and white; Cherry, white and pink; Catalpa; Thorns, red and white.

Cut-Leaved Trees. Imperial Cut-Leaved Alder, Fern-Leaved Beech, Cut-Leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

Purple and Scarlet-Leaved Trees. Purple-Leaved Beech, Purple-Leaved Birch, Purple-Leaved Elm, Purple or Blood-Leaved Peach and Plum, Purple Norway and Purple Sycamore Maples.

Acer. Maple

***A. dasycarpum** (White or Silver Leaf Maple). A fine variety of rapid growth and spreading habit, foliage pendulous and graceful. One of the easiest trees to transplant and is used to advantage where quick effects are desired

***Wieri laciniatum** (Wier's Silver Cut Leaf Maple). A variety of the Silver-Leaved, and one of the most beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful habit. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath. It is one of the most attractive lawn trees.



**platanoides* (Norway). One of the most beautiful and desirable trees known, of large size, perfect outline, with deep green foliage. Its compact habit, stout, vigorous growth, freedom from disease and insects, render it one of the most desirable trees for the street, park or garden.

**var. Geneva* (Purple Maple). A handsome new variety with dark purple foliage holding its color all the season. The best of all purple-leaved maples.

**var. Schwedlerii* (Purple Maple). A beautiful variety of Purple-Leaf Norway with long shoots and leaves of bright purple and crimson color, which change to purplish green on the older leaves.

**atropurpureum* (Japan Purple-Leaved Maple). Beautiful foliage of blood-red color. It is generally used for planting in groups to obtain a mass of crimson color.

**var. atropurpureum dissectum* (Japan Purple Cut-Leaved Maple). Form dwarf and weeping. The leaves are a beautiful rose color when young and turn to a dark rich purple. They are deeply and delicately cut giving them a fern-like appearance.

**rubrum* (Red or Scarlet Maple). A native tree of small or medium size, the foliage changing in the autumn to the most gorgeous tints. Red blossoms appear before the leaves.

**saccharum* or *saccharinum* (Sugar Rock or Hard Maple). A very popular native tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue.

**pseudo platanus* (Sycamore Maple). A noble European variety of rapid spreading growth, broad, deep green foliage, and a very desirable shade tree.

**var. purpurea* (Purple Sycamore Maple). A variety of the preceding, of good free habit, foliage dark green on the upper surface and red purple underneath.



Perennial Border, Catalpa Bungei in Center—Our Home Grounds.

**Negundo Fraxinus Folius* (Ash Leaved Maple or Box Elder). A strong growing, hardy tree of spreading habit. Seeds like a maple and foliage like an ash.

Ailanthus. Tree of Heaven

**A. glandulosa*. From Japan. A rapid growing tree with long, elegant feathery foliage; one of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage. Useful to produce tropical effects.

Aesculus. Horsechestnut

**A. hippocastanum*. (Single White Flowering Horsechestnut). The common or European variety. A fine large tree of compact outline, dense foliage, profuse white flowers, tinged with red, borne in panicles in the spring.

**var. alba flore pleno* (Double White Flowering Horsechestnut). A superb variety, with double flowers in large panicles.

**var. rubicunda* (Red Flowering Horsechestnut). Flowers showy red. The leaves are of a deep green.

**glabra* (Ohio Buckeye). Leaves smooth, flowers yellow, blooms in May.

**macrostachya* (Dwarf Horsechestnut). Smooth fruited horsechestnut. A beautiful low growing shrubby tree with splendid flower spikes in June.

Aralia. Angelica Tree or Hercules Club

**A. spinosa*. A native plant valuable for producing tropical effects, having prickly stems, pinnate leaves and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in August.

**A. japonica*. Very much resembles the above.

**A. pentaphylla*. A pretty Japanese shrub, of medium size and rapid growth; branches furnished with spines; leaves pale green.

Alnus. Alder

**A. glutinosa* (European or Common). Foliage dark green and wedge shape. Makes a large tree 40 to 60 feet and spreading.

**var. laciniata* (Cut-Leaved Imperial). A fine variety for a large lawn tree. It can be kept in any shape desired by severe pruning.



Weir's Cut Leaf Maple—Our Home Grounds.



Betula. Birch

***B. alba** (European White Birch). A graceful tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. Quite erect when young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit.

***var. pendula laciniata** (Cut Leaved White Weeping Birch). Deservedly the most popular and beautiful tree known, possessing straight trunk and drooping branches, full of grace and beauty. The outer bark is paper white, leaves light green deeply cut and drooping.

***var. atropurpurea** (Purple Leaved Birch). A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the birches, and having purple foliage.

***var. fastigiata** (Pyramidal Birch). In growth like the poplar, a vigorous and excellent grower, bark white. Very ornamental.

†**var. pendula Youngii** (Young's Weeping Birch). A variety of *Alba* with large shining leaves. Its slender, graceful branches grow to the ground.

***lutea** (Yellow or Gray Birch). A native of America. Bark yellowish gray and somewhat silvery.

†**lenta** (Sweet, Black or Cherry Birch). Sweet Birch makes a large, shapely tree, with dark brown bark. Thrives in low as well as high ground.

†**nigra** (River or Red Birch). An American species of moderate growth, elegant habit with fine foliage and reddish bark.

***populifolia** (American White Birch). An American species of rapid growth with triangular, tapering, glossy leaves.

Catalpa

†**C. Bungei**. A dwarf variety; it makes an attractive round head. Desirable for small lawns and formal gardens (See cut on cover).

***bignonioides, var. speciosa** (Western Hardy Catalpa). Upright growth, round headed. A rapid growing tree, very ornamental and the timber is valuable for posts and railroad ties.

†**var. aurea variegata** (Golden Catalpa). A medium sized tree with golden, heart formed leaves. Very beautiful in early summer.

***Kaempferi, var. hybrida japonica** (Teas, Japan Hybrid Catalpa). Of spreading habit; flowers white with purple dots; fragrant; a most profuse bloomer; remaining in bloom several weeks.

Cercis. Judas Tree

†**C. Canadensis** (American Red Bud). A small growing tree, covered with delicate purple flowers before the leaves appear. Perfectly hardy.

Cerasus. Cherry

†**C. Padus** (European Bird Cherry). Racemes of beautiful white flowers in the spring, followed by profusion of berries.

†**avium flore plena** (Large Double White Flowering Cherry). At the period of flowering in May, the flowers are so numerous as to conceal the branches, and present nothing but a mass of bloom.

†**japonica rosea pendula** (Japan Weeping Cherry). From Japan. Most delicate, graceful, weeping tree. Beautiful foliage and a fountain of rosy bloom when in flower.

†**pumila Bessyi** (Rocky Mountain Dwarf Cherry). A hardy dwarf variety introduced because of its fruiting value.

Sieboldii flore plenarubra (Double Red Flowering Cherry). Semi double flowers, white, tinged with red.

†**Virginiana** (Wild Choke Cherry). This is much like the European variety but is of dwarf growth.

Craetaegus. Thorn or Hawthorne

†**C. oxyacantha** (Common English Hawthorn). A shrub or tree of twenty ft. Single white flowers. Good for defensive hedges.



Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch.

†**var. alba flore pleno** (Double White Flowering Thorn). When in bloom it is a mass of clustered, rose-like, white blossoms.

†**var. coccinea flore pleno** (Paul's New Double Flowering Thorn). Flowers are in clusters, are very double, large and full, and of a deep, rich crimson.



†**Crus Galli** (Cockspur Thorn). A native thorn having dark colored leaves and horizontal branches, large, red spotted fruit.

†**Punctata**. A well known native thorn with very long, sharp spines of thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedges.

coccinea (American White Thorn). A variety with large foliage. White flowers in May, succeeded by large, scarlet fruit.

Carpinus. Hornbeam

†**C. betulus** (American Hornbeam). A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. In its mode of growth, quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner and more irregular in form. Makes a very ornamental and useful hedge.

Americana (American Hornbeam, Blue or White Water Beech). A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. In its mode of growth, quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner, and more irregular in form.

Cytissus. Laburnum

C. Laburnum (Golden Chain). Native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage. The name "Golden Chain" alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in June.

†**Alpinus** (Alpine or Scotch Laburnum). A native of the Alps. Also said to be found wild in Scotland. Of irregular, picturesque shape, smooth, shining foliage, which is larger than the English. Yellow flowers in long racemes. Blooms later than the English.

Cladrastis. Yellow Wood

C. tinctoria, syn. **Virgilia Lutea** (Yellow Wood). An elegant lawn tree of clean, upright habit of growth with handsome foliage and showy, long clusters of fragrant, pure white flowers produced in June.

Cornus. Dogwood

See also *Cornus* under shrubs

†**C. florida rubra** (Red Flowering Dogwood). Flowers a deep pink color appearing early in May.

†**florida** (White Flowering Dogwood). A beautiful native tree. It has large, showy white blossoms. Very ornamental.



Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab.



Schwedlerii Purple Maple.

Fraxinus. Ash

***F. Americana** (American Ash). A well known native tree of largest size, thrives in any soil and is suitable for a street or avenue tree.

***excelsior** (European Ash). Tree is of rapid growth and spreading habit. Bark grey, foliage pinnate and buds black.

†**var. pendula** (European Weeping Ash). The common well known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees. Covers a great space and grows rapidly.

†**var. aurea** (Golden Bark Ash). A variety with yellow bark and black buds. Very conspicuous in winter time.

†**var. aurea pendula** (Golden Bark Weeping Ash). A beautiful weeping tree; very effective because of its color.

†**lanceolata** (Green Ash). A very hardy and well known variety. Native from Florida to Canada.

Fagus. Beech

†**F. Ferruginea** (American Beech). Good in any situation, a very hardy, tall growing, native tree.

***F. sylvatica** (European Beech). A compact tree attaining the largest size, retains its leaves brown and dry throughout the winter.

***var. pendula** (European Weeping Beech). A strong growing variety with fairly straight or upright trunk from which spread straggling and crooked branches; foliage rich, large and glossy.

***var. purpurea** (Purple or Copper Beech). Foliage red, purple in early summer, and a tree of symmetrical habit.

***var. purpurea Riversii** (River's Purple Beech). A variety of European beech with large, smooth, very dark leaves. The best purple lawn tree known.

***var. incisa** (Cut Leaved Beech). An erect, free growing tree, foliage light green and deeply cut or incised.

Gymnocladus. Kentucky Coffee Tree

***G. Canadensis** (Kentucky Coffee Tree). Tree makes a rapid growth with long feather like foliage, rough bark and stiff blunt shoots.



Larix. Larch

**L. Europæ* (European Larch). A rapid growing, pyramidal tree, valuable for timber. Small branches, somewhat drooping, and very delicate in appearance.

Liquidambar. Sweet Gum

†*L. styraciflua* (Sweet Gum or Bilsted). A round-headed tree, with star-like, glossy leaves, turning brilliant red in autumn; very ornamental.

Liriodendron. Tulip Tree

**L. tulipifera* (Tulip Tree). A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

Koelreuteria. Varnish Tree

†*K. paniculata* (Varnish Tree). Attractive for its mass of orange yellow flowers in July. It is a native of China, small growing with large pinnate leaves. An unusually good tree for small lawns.

Morus. Mulberry

†*M. alba* (White Mulberry). A native of China. Tree small and of slender, rapid growth. Fruit pinkish white.

†*M. var. Downing*. Superceded by New American which is hardier and better.

†*var. New American*. Tree very vigorous and productive, possesses a rich, sub-acid flavor; continues in bearing a long time. Fruit one and one-quarter of an inch long and nearly half an inch in diameter.

†*tartarica* (Russian Mulberry). Very hardy. Develops a bushy shrub-like top, valuable for feeding silk worms, and for fences in severe climates.

†*var. pendula* (Tea's Weeping Russian Mulberry). A most graceful and hardy weeping tree. Forms a perfect umbrella shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting.

Magnolia

†*M. alba superba* (Large Flowering White Magnolia). A tree of medium size, large white flowers which appear before the leaves.

†*Soulangeana* (Soulange's Magnolia). Shrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair sized tree. Flowers white and purple, cup-shaped and 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Foliage large, glossy and massive.



Norway Maple.

†*var. Lennei* (Lenne's Magnolia). A strong, fine grower, and one of the best. Its deep, dark purple flowers are large and cup-shaped, opening in April.

†*var. speciosa* (Showy Flowered Magnolia). Of shrubby, branching habit, flowers smaller than *Soulangeana*, and lighter in color; fully a week later; and remain in perfect condition upon the tree longer than those of any other Chinese variety. One of the hardiest.

†*conspicua* (Yulan or Chinese White Magnolia). A Chinese species of great beauty. The tree is of medium size, shrub-like in growth while young, but attaining the size of a tree. The flowers are large, pure white and very numerous, and appear before the leaves.

**acuminata* (Cucumber Tree). A magnificent native tree with large pointed entire leaves 6 to 9 inches long; blossoms green and yellow, not conspicuous; fruit resembles a green cucumber and the seeds are covered with a bright scarlet shell in autumn.

†*stellata*, syn. *Halleana* (Hall's Japan Magnolia). It is of dwarf habit and produces its pure white semi-double fragrant flowers earlier than any other Magnolia.

Platanus. Plane Tree

**P. occidentalis* (American Sycamore or Buttonwood). A well known tree. Leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp-pointed.

**orientalis* (Oriental Plane Tree). Similar to the above, but leaves more deeply cut. Extensively used for street and park planting.

Persica. Flowering Peach

†*P. flore pleno alba* (Double White Flowering Peach). Very ornamental; flowers pure white.

†*flore pleno rubra* (Double Red Flowering Peach). Flowers double; rose colored.



Landscape View—Home Grounds.



Pyrus. Crab

†*P. angustifolia* (Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab). A medium sized, hardy ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom this tree presents the appearance of being covered with roses. Fragrant.

Floribunda. Single flowers in wonderful profusion; beautiful carmine in bud, white when open. May. Fruit very ornamental in autumn.

Floribunda atrosanguinea. Flowers crimson, produced in great confusion. A charming variety. May.

†**Parkmanii or Halleana** (Parkman's Double Flowering Crab). Habit dwarf, a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree. Flowers very double, dark rose, drooping, and retain their color until they drop from the tree.

Pyrus Sorbus. Mountain Ash

S. Americana (American Mountain Ash). A tree of coarser growth and foliage than the European, and producing larger and lighter colored berries.

aucuparia (European Mt. Ash). A fine, hardy, ornamental tree, universally esteemed, profusely covered with large clusters of scarlet berries.

***var. quercifolia** (Oak Leaved Mt. Ash). A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit. Height and breadth from 20 to 30 feet. Foliage deeply lobed; bright green above and downy beneath.

†**var. pendula** (Weeping Mt. Ash). A variety of European; grafted high it forms an irregular, spreading but drooping head.

Populus. Poplar

***P. alba Bolleana** (Bolleana or Silver Poplar). A very compact upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar; leaves glossy, green above and silvery beneath. The bark of this variety is of a rich green color, giving it a distinct and striking appearance.

***balsamifera candicans** (Balm of Gilead). This tree is perhaps the best of the poplars for shade. Well grown trees have the largest and richest foliage of any common poplar.

***monilifera** (Carolina Poplar). One of the most rapid growing trees, its branches are spreading, the leaves are large, handsome and glossy. The best of the poplars, and especially adapted to planting in large cities, where it resists the smoke and gas and soon affords a dense shade.

***fastigiata** (Lombardy Poplar). Its tall pyramidal form, sometimes reaching 120 feet makes it indispensable in landscape effects for breaking monotony of outline. Its growth is very rapid. Hardy.

Quercus. Oak

***Q. alba** (American White Oak). One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches.

†**coccinea** (Scarlet Oak). A native species, with handsome, large sinuate toothed leaves, which turn to a bright scarlet in autumn.

***macrocarpa** (Mossy Cup or Burr Oak). A native of spreading form. Foliage deeply lobed, and the largest and most beautiful of oak leaves. Cup-bearing acorn, fringed and burr-like.

†**palustris** (Pin Oak). Foliage deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows the lower branches droop till they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in autumn. A splendid avenue tree.

***robur** (English Oak). The Royal Oak of England, a well known tree of spreading, slow growth.

***var. fastigiata** (Pyramidal Oak). A tall, rapid, upright growing variety. Foliage bright and glossy.

***rubra** (American Red Oak). Very large and of rapid growth, foliage purplish red in the fall.



River's Purple Beech.

Robinia. Locust

***R. pseudo-acacia** (Black or Yellow Locust). A native tree of large size, rapid growth. The flowers are disposed in long pendulous racemes, white or yellowish, very fragrant, and appear in June.

Hispida (Rose Acacia). Is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers, which expand towards the close of May, and continue for several weeks. The branches resemble a moss rose.

Salisburia. Maiden Hair

***S. adiantifolia** (Maiden Hair or Ginko). A singular and beautiful tree; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate Maiden-Hair fern-like leaves. A valuable tree from Japan.



Sophora

‡**S. Japonica**. A low growing tree from Japan, with very dark green bark, glossy foliage and creamy white, pea-shaped flowers in August.

Salix. Willow

***S. Babylonica** (Babylonica Weeping Willow). Our common well known weeping willow.

‡**Caprea** (Common Goat Willow). Like pussy willow, large flowers appearing before the leaves.

†**var. pendula** (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). This variety is grafted on the common willow, and forms an unique small tree, suitable for small yards.

***cardinalis** (Cardinal's Willow). New wood scarlet. This is the most brilliantly colored of the willows.

†**laurifolia** (Laurel Leaf Willow). A fine ornamental tree with large shining leaves.

†**purpurea pendula** (New American Weeping Willow). An American dwarf, slender branched species, grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees.

‡**Rosmarinifolia** (Rosemary Weeping Willow). A very distinct and ornamental tree with long glossy, silvery foliage; makes a very beautiful lawn tree of medium size.

†**regalis** (Royal Willow). Largely used for the contrast made by its silvery foliage with greener forms. Very useful and effective.

†**vitellina aurantica** (Golden Bark Willow). Handsome. A valuable variety for winter effect, the bright colored golden bark contrasting harmoniously with other vegetation.

***Wentworthi** (Wentworth's Weeping Willow). A very choice variety with reddish bark.

***Wisconsin pendula** (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). Similar to the Babylonica, but hardier and is considered valuable on account of its ability to resist severe winters.

Tilia. Linden

***T. Americana** (American Linden). A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

***Europaea** (European Linden). The broad leaved Linden of Europe, a pyramidal tree with fragrant flowers.

***var. argentea alba** (White Silver Leaved Linden). A handsome, vigorous growing tree; leaves whitish on the under side, and having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. Tips of branches have a drooping tendency.

***var. rubra laciniata** (Cut Leaved Pyramidal Linden). A medium sized tree of fine habit. Leaves somewhat smaller than those of the common, and deeply and irregularly cut and twisted. Tree quite pyramidal in form.

Ulmus. Elm

***U. Americana** (American White Elm). The magnificent monarch of our native forests and acknowledged by all to be the finest tree of rapid growth for the lawn, the street or the park.

***var. pendula** (White Weeping Elm). A variety of our common elm in which the weeping habit is much more evident. Its graceful branches drooping down to the ground. Top grafted.

***campestris** (English Elm). A superb tree of strong growth, upright or spreading habit, delicate branches, small leaves deeper cut, darker and more numerous than the American varieties; a fine street, park or lawn tree.

***var. stricta purpurea** (Purple Leaved Elm). Very erect in growth, with slender branches, densely clothed with dark purple green foliage early in the season. One of the best.



American Elm.

***Montana** (Scotch or Wych Elm). A spreading tree of strong growth, very large leaves and smooth bark.

***var. Huntingdoni** (Huntingdon Elm). Of very erect habit, and rapid vigorous growth. Bark clear and smooth; one of the finest elms for any purpose.

***var. superba** (Blanford Elm). A tree of noble growth. Smooth, gray bark and large, dark green foliage. An elegant shade tree.

†**var. pendula** (Camperdown Weeping Elm). A very strong, beautiful variety, usually grafted high and the top spreads outward and downward. Very popular and valuable for the lawn.



Foreground—Block of Koster's Blue Spruce. Background—Norway Spruce Windbreak.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

The following evergreens are mostly very hardy, and particularly adapted to our Northern and Western climate. Many of these make the most ornamental hedges and screens.

Abies. Fir

A. balsamea (Balsam Silver Fir). A very regular symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Canadensis (Hemlock). An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate foliage; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Concolor (Concolor Fir). A distinct variety with yellowish bark on young branches, foliage long and light green. A handsome tree, none better.

Douglasii syn. **Pseudo tsuga taxifolia** (Douglas Spruce or Red Fir). From Oregon and Washington. It grows to a height of 200 to 350 feet, with a diameter of six to twelve feet. Conical form, spreading branches, leaves light green above, glaucous beneath.

Juniperus. Juniper

Juniperus. Chinensis argentea or **foemina variegata**. Bluish green foliage, very dense, interspersed with silvery white.

communis (English Juniper). Low-growing bush, sometimes of prostrate habit; light glaucous foliage arranged at right angles to branch separately.

prostrata. Dull green leaves. Grows rapidly and makes a very pleasing effect when planted on terraces; also used for covering rocks and bare, sunny positions.

communis Hibernica (Irish Juniper). Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and a general favorite.

communis Suecica (Swedish Juniper). A beautiful pyramidal, hardy evergreen with light or yellowish green foliage. It is quite hardy.

tamaricifolia (Creeping Savin). Quite prostrate, creeping over considerable space, fine for rocks, walls and dry places.

Sabina (Savin Juniper). A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy, and suitable for lawns and cemeteries.

Pyramidal Juniper (See Thuya).

Pfitzeriana. A very hardy, valuable, spreading variety, with silvery green color. Both the main stems and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance. The leaves have two prominent white lines on the under side.

Virginiana (The Common Red Cedar). Of medium, compact growth; varies considerably in habit and color and shape of foliage; leaves in summer are bright green, and they wholly inclose the branch; in winter a bronzy hue is assumed.

**Picea. Spruce**

P. alba (White Spruce). A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet; of pyramidal form; foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored.

excelsa (Norway Spruce). A lofty tree, of perfect pyramidal form remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and wind breaks.

var. inverta (Weeping Norway Spruce). A pendulous variety of the Norway Spruce with larger and brighter foliage than that of the species. The lateral branches of the large trees are as drooping as a willow.

pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). A most beautiful variety discovered and disseminated from the Rocky mountains, it is the nearest blue of any evergreen, very distinct in foliage and growth; fine compact habit. It is in great demand as a lawn tree throughout the eastern states where fine specimens are established proving it the best of all evergreen trees for the lawn. Foliage rich blue or sage color.

var. Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). A selected strain of the bluest form from the Colorado Blue Spruce. Very blue.

Pinus. Pine

P. Austriaca (Austrian or Black Pine). A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, and dark green; growth rapid.

Mugho (Dwarf Mugho Pine). An upright, small, beautiful pine bush.

ponderosa (Bull Pine). Dark green leaves in threes; branches short and spreading; one of the boldest and most important of the Pines. Very prolific in cones, which are born in clusters. Quite hardy.

sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage.

strobus (White Pine). The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

Retinospora

R. filifera (Thread-Branched Cypress). Bright green foliage. Weeping habit.

var. aurea. Golden branched form of the above.

obtusa. Beautiful fern-like branches, more or less weeping. Foliage bright green.

var. aurea. Bright golden foliage.

pisifera (Pea-Fruited Cupress). Bright green, pendulous branches.

var. aurea. Rich golden yellow. Very distinct.

plumosa. Foliage bright green. A beautiful evergreen.

var. aurea. Golden branched; compact, upright habit. One of the most popular.

squarrosa. Foliage silvery. Very beautiful.

Taxus. Yew

T. baccata (English Yew). A very fine pyramidal variety with dark green foliage; hardy and desirable.

T. cuspidata (Abrupt-leaved Japanese Yew). Upright growth and dense, very dark foliage. Valuable because it is especially hardy and rich in appearance.

T. var. brevifolia. A very handsome form of the above and harder. We consider it the best variety to plant in New England.

Thuja. Western Arbor Vitae

T. occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae). This is the finest evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy, and easily transplanted. It grows rapidly and with little care, soon forms a most beautiful hedge.

var. compacta (Parson's Compact Arbor Vitae). Habit of growth dense, foliage deep green, very fine.

var. Geo. Peabody. A dwarf, dense-growing golden variety, holding its color all summer. One of the best for general culture.

var. globosa (Globe-headed Arbor Vitae). Growing in low, thick, globe form with attractive foliage.

var. Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitae). A select American variety with bright green foliage, globe form and of dwarf habit.

var. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor Vitae). A very valuable and beautiful upright evergreen of compact habit which is in form of a column similar to Irish Juniper or erect Yew.

var. Siberica (Siberian Arbor Vitae). Exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact; an elegant lawn tree; of great value for ornament and hedges. The very best.

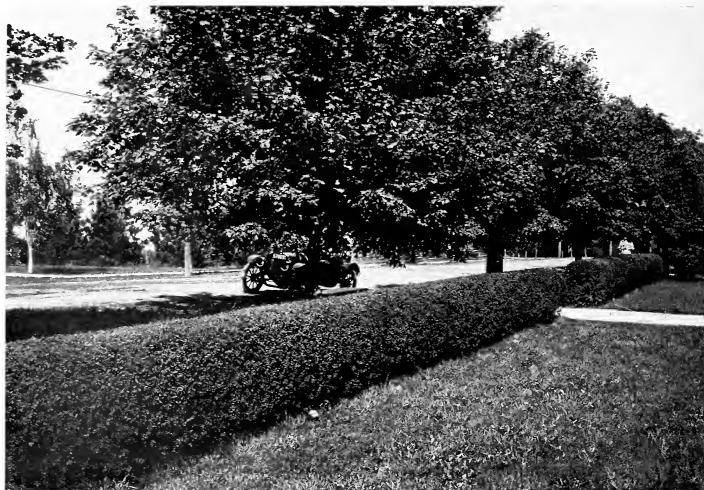
orientalis semper aurea (Ever Golden Arbor Vitae). Of dwarf habit but free growth. It retains its golden tint the year round. One of the best golden variegated evergreens.

Tsuga. Hemlock Spruce

Canadensis (Common Hemlock). Leaves about half an inch long, dull green and slightly grooved above, striped beneath. Branches slender and softly pendulous. A handsome and graceful evergreen.



Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.



Barberry Thunbergii Hedge.—Street Trees, Norway Maple.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Shrubs with Variegated or Colored Foliage. Althæa Variegated, Filbert, Barberry, Corchorus, Dogwood, Elder Golden and Variegated, Prunus Pissardi, Syringa Golden, Weigelia, Spirea.

Shrubs that Flower in May. Almond, Forsythia, Honeysuckle, Japan Quince, Lilac, Exochordia, Prunus Triloba, Snowball, Spirea, Tree Pæonia.

In June. Akebia, Clematis, Deutzia, Dogwood, Elæagnus Longipes, Honeysuckle, Lilac; Pæonia Herbaceous, Rhododendron, Snowball, Spirea, Syringa, Weigelia, Wistaria.

In July. Clethra, Clematis, Spiræa, Honeysuckle, Elder.

In August and September. Althæa, Bignonia, Clematis, Honeysuckle, Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

Shrubs whose Flowers are Succeeded by Ornamental Fruit. Barberry, scarlet berries in September; Chinese Matrimony Vine, red berries; Dogwood (Red-Branched), white berries in September; Dogwood (Cornelian Cherry), red berries in August; Elder, purple fruit in August; Elæagnus Longipes, deep orange red berries, very showy; Highbush Cranberry; Strawberry Tree, red fruit; Mahonia, bluish berries in July; Rosa Rugosa.

Amygdalus. Almond

A. flore pleno alba (Dwarf Double Rose Flowering Almond). A beautiful shrub with small double white blossoms.

flore pleno rubra (Dwarf Double Rose Flowering Almond). These are externally beautiful shrubs like above with rosy blossoms.

Amelanchier. Mespilus

A. canadensis (Common Shad Bush). Tree upright; narrow, oblong, round-topped; trunk tall and straight; branches small and spreading; in early summer produces white, cherrylike blossoms; small purplish fruit, sweet and edible.

Amorpha

A. fruticosa (False Indigo). Long pendulous branches, the indigo-colored flowers in finger-like spikes. Valuable for massing. Good on poor soil.

Azalia

A. mollis. A splendid hardy species from Japan. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy, like those of the Rhododendron, in fine trusses and of various colors.

calendulacea (Great Flame Azalea). Most brilliant orange-red flowering shrub yet known. Grows vigorously and bears its flowers in great clusters.

nudiflora (Pinxter Flower). A free-flowering shrub, with showy pink flowers in April and May.

Berberis. Barberry

B. vulgaris (European Barberry). A handsome deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May or June, followed with scarlet fruit.

var. purpurea (Purple Leaved Barberry). Valuable for its rich, dark purple foliage, and scarlet fruit.

Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). Habit dwarf and spreading. Blooms in May are white, and berries scarlet and in profusion. The very best hardy ornamental hedge plant we have. Autumn foliage brilliant copper red.

**Benzoin**

B. odoriferum (Spice Bush). Attractive on account of its handsome foliage which turns yellow in the fall and for its red berries. Bark is aromatic.

Buddleia. Butterfly Bush

intermedia. Violet-colored flowers in slender, arching, pendulous racemes. A most charming and graceful plant.

Veitchii. A truly beautiful form of the above species with deep-purple lilac flowers, borne in long, graceful panicles, commencing to open in midsummer and continuing until frost. The long, gray-green leaves add greatly to its beauty and in every way it is a good addition to late-blooming shrubs.

Cornus. Dogwood

alba (White). Bright blood-red branches mostly with glaucous bloom when young. Flowers white early in June.

mascula (Cornelian Cherry). A small tree, a native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves.

paniculata (Panicked Dogwood). Smooth ash colored bark; pointed leaves, light green above, whitish beneath. Flowers greenish white; fruit white.

Siberica (Red Siberian Dogwood). A rare and remarkable variety with bright red bark in winter.

var. variegata (Siberica Variegated). Silver margined leaves; very much like *Elegans* but leaves are larger and without the red tint.

stolonifera. A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter, contrasting with the white fruit.

Spaethii. One of the finest of recently introduced shrubs. Variegated with deep yellow, and most distinct and valuable in all planting.

sanguinea (Red Osier Dogwood). Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter when the bark is red.

var. elegantissima variegata (*Elegans* Variegated Leaved). A new and remarkable variety with dark green foliage, margined with silver and red; wood very dark retaining its color the entire winter.

Caryopteris. Blue Spirea

C. mastacanthus. A beautiful Chinese shrub, about three or four feet high. The flowers are a rich shade of lavender or pale blue; very pretty and desirable.

Calycanthus. Sweet Scented Shrub

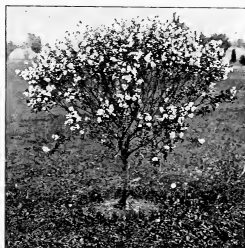
C. floridus. One of the most desirable shrubs; flowers in June and at intervals afterwards, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and chocolate color.

Caragana

C. arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). A shrub or low tree. Native of Siberia and China. Pea-shaped, yellow flowers in May.

Ceanothus. New Jersey Tea

C. American. A low growing shrub; flowers white in June. Valuable for shady places.



Prunus Triloba.

Clethra. Sweet Pepper Bush

C. alnifolia. Growth low and dense, leaves abundant and light green; numerous small spikes of white and very fragrant flowers in July; a valuable shrub.



White Fringe.

Chionanthus. White Fringe

C. Virginica. A native tree or shrub, foliage light green, flowers in racemes, very delicate white. One of the best hardy shrubs for the lawn.

Cotoneaster

C. Simonsii. A medium sized shrub flowers white, slightly pinkish; fruit bright red. A native of the Himalayas. Blooms in July.

Colutea. Bladder Senna

C. arborescens. Native of the South of Europe. A large shrub with small, delicate foliage, and yellow, pea-shaped-blossom; flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or bladders.

Corchorus. Kerria

C. Japonica. This fine shrub is of a spreading habit, with slender green branches and globular yellow flowers.

var. flore pleno (Double-Flowered Corchorus). Of medium size; double yellow flowers.

var. variegata (Variegated Kerria). This variety makes dwarf twiggy growth; has white and green, variegated leaves, and bears single, pale yellow flowers.

Corylus. Filbert

C. avellana (English Filbert). See Nuts.

var. atropurpurea (Purple-Leaved Filbert). A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves; distinct and fine. Color good all the season.

Cydonia. Japan Quince

Japonica (Japan Quince). A very showy, popular shrub, which blooms profusely in early spring; flowers dazzling scarlet; yellow, pear-shaped fruits. Makes an excellent hedge, being spiny.

**Desmodium. Lespedeza**

penduliflorum (*Lespedeza bicolor*). Rosy purple or reddish flowers, arranged in pretty pendulous branches. Very free-flowering. Excellent as single specimens, or for massing in front of shrubberies. It is the latest blooming shrub.

Deutzia

D. candidissima. A very valuable shrub, with upright branches, producing its pure white flowers in abundance. Very beautiful.

D. crenata flore pleno rosea (Pink Flowering Deutzia). Flowers double, tinged with rose.

var. flore pleno alba (Candida or White Flowering Deutzia). Flowers double; pure silvery white.

var. Pride of Rochester. One of the finest varieties, producing large, double white flowers; the back of the petals slightly tinted with rose. Blooms early in June.

gracilis (Slender Branched Deutzia). A charming species, introduced from Japan. Flowers pure white; fine for pot culture. Very dwarf and slender growth. An excellent forcing plant.

var. rosea (Slender Pink Deutzia). D. Of hybrid origin, closely resembling the Slender Deutzia. Light rose-colored flowers in profuse clusters. A pleasing variety.

var. aurea (New Golden Leaved Deutzia Gracilis). A very beautiful low growing and bushy golden leaved shrub.

Lemoinei. New. A remarkably fine hybrid between *gracilis* and *parviflora*. The branches are entirely covered with erect panicles of large snow-white flowers, much superior to *gracilis* and quite distinct from all other Deutzias.

Diervilla. Weigelia

D. alba. One of the finest plants in the spring, very hardy and a rapid grower; flowers white.

amabilis. A pink-flowered variety and one of the best.

Candida. It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower becoming in time a large sized shrub; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and the plants continue to bloom during the summer.

Eva Rathke. A popular new kind, of erect form and vigorous habit. The deep carmine red flowers are the best of the red-flowering sorts.

Desboisii. A deep rose colored or red variety, similar in growth to *Weigelia Rosea*, but darker.

Floribunda. Of erect habit. Dark reddish purple. One of the best. A compact, slender grower.

Hortensis rubra, syn. japonica. Abundant light crimson flowers.

rosea. A beautiful and hardy shrub, with rose-colored flowers rich in profusion, introduced from China; very hardy; blooms in June.

Nana variegata. A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with yellow and green; very ornamental. Of dwarf habit; flowers very light pink.

Seiboldii variegata. Very much like the above except that the variegation is not so yellow and the plant is somewhat more erect in growth.

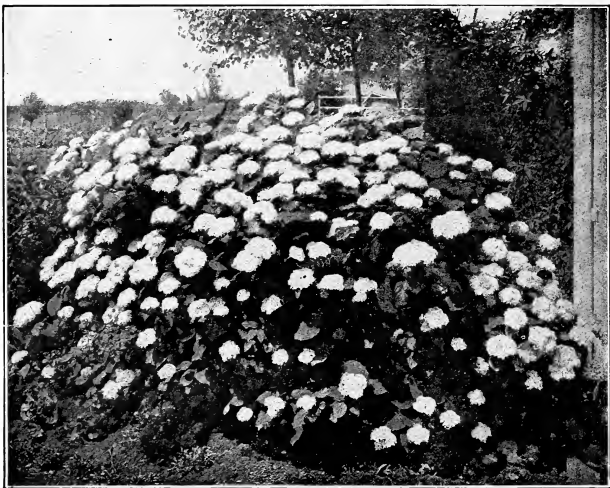
Van Houttei. Clear carmine flowers, profuse bloomer.

Exchorda. Pearl Bush

E. grandiflora. A vigorous growing shrub from China forming a compact bush 10 to 12 feet high. The flowers are borne in slender racemes of 8 to 10 florets each, on light and wiry branches. It is perfectly hardy; flowers pure white.

Eleagnus

E. longipes (Japanese Silver Thorn). A remarkably new shrub from Japan. Foliage glossy, silvery tinge underneath, bark covered with peculiar brown spots which



Everblooming Hydrangeas.

remain all winter. Flowers not large, but the bush is covered in July with large, bright red berries, which are edible and of a sprightly and agreeable flavor.

angustifolia (Russian Olive or Oleaster). Conspicuous for the silvery hue of the foliage.

Euonymus. Strawberry Tree

See also under Vines

E. Americanus (American Burning Bush). A tall growing shrub with larger leaves than the European, turning to scarlet in autumn; fruit large, dark red.

alatus (Cork Barked Euonymus). Of dwarf, compact habit; wood very corky; leaves small. Very beautiful in autumn when foliage turns bright red.

Europaeus (European Burning Bush). Forms a tree sometimes 30 feet in height. Fruit rose-colored.

Forsythia

F. fortunei. Growth upright, foliage deep green flowers bright yellow. One of the best EARLY flowering shrubs, the flowers appearing before the leaves. Very hardy.



intermedia. Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green like *viridissima* but hardier.

suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). Resembles the *Fortunei* in its flowers, but the plant has a drooping habit.

viridissima. A fine shrub, with bright yellow flowers, very early in spring.

Hamamelis. Witch Hazel

Hamamelis Virginica. Large foliage, with downy surface and showy yellow flowers, appearing after the ripening of the leaves in November.

Thomas Hogg. Flowers are the purest white, and are produced from July to September. A most showy shrub and especially valuable for decorative purposes; requires protection in winter.

New Everblooming Hydrangea (*Arborescens* var. *Sterilis*). One of the best shrubs ever introduced. It is easily grown, perfectly hardy, the blooms are white and are produced in amazing profusion and last a long time.

Hippophae. Sea Buckthorn

H. rhamnoides. Silvery gray foliage which makes it useful in landscape effects; also valued for its clusters of bright red berries.

Halesia. Silver Bell

H. tetraptera. A small native tree, bearing most beautiful bell-shaped flowers, similar to the *Snowdrop* but much larger. Blooms in May.

Hibiscus. Althea or Rose of Sharon

Strong, erect-growing shrub, of symmetrical habit, making a first-class hedge plant, branching from the ground. Very desirable for flowering all summer. The beautiful colors of the different varieties contrast admirably with each other.

Admiral Dewey. Semi-double; violet-blue.

alba plena. Double; white, with reddish center.

Boule de Feu. Very double, large, well-formed red flowers; very handsome.

Cœlestis. Semi-double; blue; free-bloomer.

carnea plena. Double; flesh-color.

Double Rouge. Very double; dark red flowers.

Duchess de Brabant. Free-bloomer; large, double reddish lilac flowers.

foliis-variegatis. A conspicuous, variegated-leaved variety; double purple flowers. One of the finest variegated shrubs.

grandiflora superba. Double; white, shaded to pink and carmine.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double; pure white. One of the finest.

Leopoldi plena. Large, double, flesh-colored flowers, shaded with rose; foliage lacinated.

pæoniflora. Very double; rosy white.

punica plena. Semi-double; dark rose.

purpurea plenissima. Double; red; free-bloomer.

Totus alba. Single; white.

Kalmia. American or Mountain Laurel

K. latifolia (Calico Bush). A beautiful native evergreen shrub, with shining foliage and dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers in spring. Requires same treatment as the *Rhododendron*.



Tree Shape Hydrangea *Paniculata Grandiflora*.

Hydrangea

H. Otaksa. From Japan. Corymbs of flowers of very large size, deep rose color; foliage larger than other varieties of the species. Growth vigorous, very attractive. Needs protection in winter.

paniculata grandiflora. One of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of 5 to 6 feet, and is perfectly hardy everywhere. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles, nearly a foot in length.



Lonicera. Honeysuckle

See also under Vines

L. Alberti or Hispida (Siberian Honeysuckle). Leaves very narrow, two inches long; bluish color, on very slender, drooping branches. A little round, pendulous bush but the blossoms are the wonderful part, they are thickly set on the branches, much larger than the common sorts, and of a porcelain-blue color.

Atrosanguinea. Very large red berries, dark green, heavy foliage. A strong, vigorous grower.

Fragrantissima. A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant, small flowers which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen.

Morrowii (Morrow's Honeysuckle). A vigorous broad spreading shrub bearing numerous yellow flowers, followed by showy crimson fruit which remains on the plant a long time and gives a very choice effect.

Tartarica rubra (Red Tartarian Honeysuckle). A well known sort. Blooms in May. Bright red flowers and followed with showy fruit.

Var. rosea (Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle). A beautiful shrub, producing large, bright pink flowers striped with white, in June.

Var. alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). Forms an upright bush with white flowers and followed with yellow fruit.

Ruprechtiana. A fine variety from Manchuria. Particularly valuable for its showy red fruit. Foliage dark red above and grayish beneath.

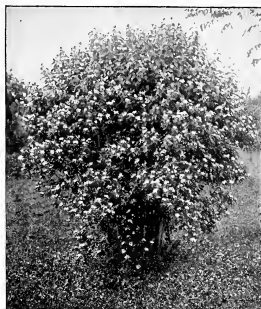
Bella albid. White flowers, showy red fruit in great profusion.

Mahonia. Ashberry

M. aquifolia (Holly Leaved Mahonia). A native species of medium size, with purplish, shining, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its handsome, deep green, glossy foliage and neat habit render it very popular for decorative planting.



Rosa Multi-flora Japonica.



Syringa Coronarius.

Philadelphus. Mock Orange or Syringa

P. argentea (Boule'd Argent). Double flowers with a beautiful silvery tinge, dwarf habit.

aurea (Golden Syringa). A new gold leaf shrub of delicate growth and beauty. It is sufficiently free to make it very valuable for clumps and hedges.

grandiflora (Large Flowering Syringa). Habit strong with large white flowers.

Coronarius (Syringa Garland). A very fine shrub, with wonderful sprays of sweet scented flowers.

flore pleno (Double Flowering Syringa). Habit strong, dwarf growing, with semi-double white flowers.

Lemoinei erectus (Lemoine's Erect Syringa). A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small, yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the plant.

Prunus. Plum

P. triloba (Double Flowering Plum). A very hardy and beautiful tree form shrub covered in early spring with a profusion of double pink flowers an inch in diameter.

Pissardi (Purple Leaved Plum). A beautiful purple leaved shrub of recent introduction. The branches are very dark purple, the leaves when first formed are rich crimson changing to dark purple, and retain this beautiful color, until they drop, late in autumn.

Ptelia. Hop Tree

P. trifoliata (Green Leaved Hop Tree). A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged and in clusters; flowers in June.

Var. aurea. (Golden Hop Tree. Bright golden foliage, which unlike most other yellow-leaved shrubs, does not fade, but retain its brilliant color until frost. One plant lights up an entire group in the border.

Rhamnus. Buckthorn

cathartica (Common Buckthorn). A well-known, fine, tall-growing shrub or hedge plant, having spiny branches, lustrous green leaves and black berries; extremely hardy. A splendid shrub for hedge purposes as its brilliant green foliage is very handsome all summer, and its horizontal, thorny branches make an effective barrier.



Rhododendrons. Rosebay

The Rhododendrons are magnificent flowering Evergreen Shrubs. All require a peaty soil and a somewhat shaded situation. We offer only the hardiest varieties.

Rhododendron maximum (Great Bay). July. This is the noblest of all our native shrubs, and is absolutely hardy from Vermont to Georgia. It has the most beautiful foliage of any kind of Rhododendron, it being about twice as large as that of other sorts, and very thick and smooth.

Ribes. Currant

The flowering currants are of easy cultivation and hardy, and are very interesting from their profuse flowering in early spring.

R. aureum (Yellow Flowering or Missouri Currant). A native species, with glabrous, shining leaves and yellow flowers.

Gordonianum (Gordon's Flowering Currant). A valuable and profuse flowering variety. Flowers crimson and yellow, in pendant clusters.

Sanguineum (Crimson Flowering Currant). An American species, with deep red flowers, produced in great abundance in early spring.

Crandall's. A seedling from the west; blooms profusely; bright yellow flowers; fruit of a red black color.

Robina. Locust

See also under Ornamental Trees

R. hispida (Acacia or Moss Locust). A native species of spreading irregular growth, with elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals all the season.

Rosa. Bush Roses

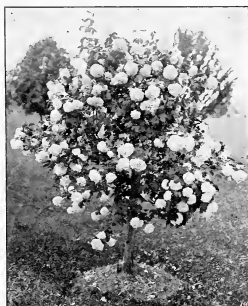
R. blanda. S. May. A thornless variety. Of pale foliage, and large, bright rose-colored flowers, single.

R. Carolina (Swamp Rose). M. June to September. The tall growing wild rose, with single pink flowers.

R. lucida. S. May to July. A fine native, with rosy pink flowers. Does well on poor soil.

R. var. alba. D. This is a valuable new sort, with pure white flowers and green stems.

R. multiflora (Japan). M. June. Its foliage is very clean and bright all summer. Its blossoms are produced in immense quantities, single, pure white, and followed by equally great numbers of small, scarlet hips all winter.



Common Snowball.



High Bush Cranberry.

R. rubiginosa. L. The well known Sweet Briar, with highly-scented foliage, small, pink, fragrant flowers and quantities of bright hips. Blooms in June.

R. rubrifolia (Red-leaved Rose). M. August. Quite unique and conspicuous for its high-colored, reddish purple leaves, retained throughout the summer. Deep red flowers.

R. rugosa. Its stout stems are densely beset with prickles; foliage shining dark green, deeply plicated, flowers single, red, fragrant, and produced freely from June to December; fruit bright crimson-scarlet.

Rubus. Raspberry

R. odorata (Flowering Raspberry). Large foliage, pretty rose-purple flowers.

sorbifolia (Strawberry Raspberry). A cross between the strawberry and raspberry. Fruit large and brilliant, fine green foliage all summer. Very ornamental for border and bedding.

Rhodotypos

R. kerriodes. A Japanese shrub or medium size, very ornamental, with handsome foliage and large, single, white flowers in the latter part of May.

Rhus. Sumac

R. aromatica (Fragrant Sumach). A native variety, exhaling a strong odor. Flowers greenish-white; leaves lobed.

copallina (Dwarf Sumach. Shining Sumach). Beautiful shining green foliage changing to rich crimson in autumn. Greenish-yellow flowers in August.

cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree). From the south of Europe. A shrub much admired for its curious fringe, of hair-like flowers, that cover the whole surface of the plant in mid-summer.

glabra (Smooth Sumac). Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

var. laciniata (Cut leaved Sumac). A very striking plant of medium size, with deeply cut leaves, resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn.

typhina (Staghorn Sumac). A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.



var. laciniata (Cut Leaved Staghorn Sumac). A very graceful shrub, with delicate fern like leaves, most brilliant in the autumn.



Lilac Madam Casimir Perier.

Sambucus. Elder

S. Canadensis (Common Elder). Broad panicles of white flowers in July, reddish purple berries in autumn. A well known native shrub.

Nigra (Black berried Elder). A native of Europe, of medium size, with purplish-black berries in September.

var. aurea (Golden Elder). A handsome variety, with golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for enlivening shrubberies.

var. laciniata (Cut Leaf Elder). A valuable variety with elegantly divided leaves; one of the best cut-leaved shrubs.

var. variegata (Variegated Leaf Elder). Of strong, healthy growth; foliage mottled with yellow and white. One of the best variegated leaved shrubs.

racemosa *sym.* **pubens** (Red Berried Elder). Panicles of white flowers in spring, followed by bright red berries.

Spiraea. Meadow Sweet

S. arguta. One of the finest of early spring blooming shrubs of light open habit of growth, with small deep green foliage of minute purest white flowers.

Billardi. Blooms nearly all summer; rose colored, fine, showy.

Bumalda. A variety from Japan; blooms all summer. Showy rose colored flowers. Growth dense and of dwarf habit.

var. Anthony Waterer. A new dwarf compact growing shrub. Blossoms in broad flat heads of beautiful deep red color. A perpetual bloomer.

Callosa. Red flowering spiraea of dwarf habit, very fine and hardy.

var. alba. A white flowering Spiraea of dwarf habit very fine and hardy; blooms in July, August and September.

Douglassi. A native shrub, very hardy with panicles beautiful deep pink.

grandiflora (Large Flowering Spiraea). Has very large, cream colored flowers; very showy. A strong grower.

lanceolata (Reevesii). A charming shrub, with round heads of white flowers and narrow pointed leaves. Blossoms in May.

opulifolia. A very strong growing shrub. Valuable for massing. White flowers in June.

var. aurea. (Golden Spiraea). An interesting variety, with golden yellow foliage, and tinted flowers in June. Very conspicuous. Strong grower and distinct.

prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). Beautiful white flowers double and very profuse. Blooms in May. Foliage scarlet in autumn.

sorbifolia. A vigorous species with leaves like the Mountain Ash, and long elegant spikes of white flowers.

tomentosum (Steeplebush). Valuable because it blooms late and very decorative with its showy panicles.

Thunbergii. A Japanese species of small size, with narrow delicate leaves and small white flowers; one of the best.

Van Houtteii. The finest of all Spiraeas, a most charming and graceful shrub having pure white flowers in clusters. Extraordinary profuse in bloom, and plant is a vigorous grower and very hardy.

Stephanandra

S. flexuosa. A thick shrub with graceful branches and handsome small foliage that is almost as delicate as a fern and turns a bronze red in late summer and autumn.

Syringa. Lilac

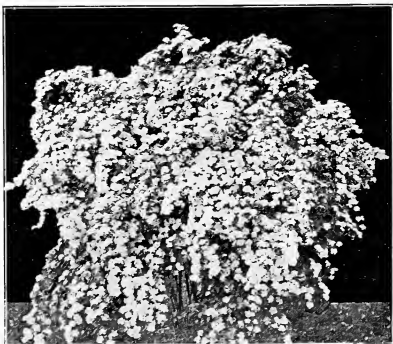
S. Chinensis alba (Chinese White Lilac). Growth similar to Persian, but blooms nearer white.

Japonica (Giant Japan Tree Lilac). A species from Japan. Leaves, thick, pointed, leathery and dark; flowers in very large panicles, creamy white and privet like.

Josikaea. Thick shining leaves and clusters of purple flowers; much later than common Lilacs. Very desirable.

Persica (Persian Purple Lilac). Native of Persia. Leaves small dark green; flowers abundant, delicate and purple.

var. alba (Persian White Lilac). Same habit of growth as foregoing. Blossoms in long panicles, white tinged with purple.



Spiraea Van Houtte.



Rubra de Marley. A very free bloomer; flowers reddish purple; one of the best varieties for winter forcing.

Rothamagensis (Rouen or Red Lilac). A distinct hybrid variety with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant.

Villosa. A new Japanese variety; flowers large, light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant; very late bloomer and most desirable.

vulgaris. (Common Purple Lilac). Blossoms early, reddish purple.

var. alba (Common White Lilac). Blossoms early, pure white and very fragrant.

var. Charles X. A strong growing sort; large, loose clusters of purple flowers; an improved variety of the *vulgaris*.

Alphonse Lavallee. Trusses like a double Hyacinth, fine, blue, shaded to violet.

Belle de Nancy. Large, double pink with white center.

var. Emile Lemoine. Very fine, double pink.

var. Frau Dammann. Immense panicles of white flowers of very large size. Best white variety.

var. La Marck. Very large panicle; individual flowers, very double, rosy lilac.

var. Ludwig Spaeth. Panicle long; individual flowers large. Single; dark purplish red. The finest of its color.

var. Mad. Casimir Perier. Large trusses of very double creamy white flowers. One of the very best.

var. Marie Le Graye. Large panicles of pure white flowers. A valuable variety for forcing.

var. Michael Buchner. Plant dwarf; panicle erect and very large; very double, color pale lilac; distinct and fine.

var. Mad. Lemoine. A grand double white variety. Vigorous habit and immense foliage.

var. President Grevy. A new variety; strong grower; blossoms in very large clusters of semi-double bluish flowers; one of the best.

var. grandiflora. Very large, pure white trusses of flowers.

Symphoricarpos. Snowberry

S. vulgaris (Red Fruited Snowberry or Indian Currant). A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers and fruit small purple and hangs all winter.

racemosus (White Snowberry). A well known shrub with small pink flowers, large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

Tamarix

T. Africa. Foliage very fine and feathery on slim branches, flowers pink, very small and very numerous so as to cover the branches of preceding year's growth.

Gallica. July. Very showy in bloom. Pink blossoms later than the African.

Germanica. Foliage bluish green, flowers pink: a native of North China and Japan.

Indica. Beautiful deep green foliage with plume-like pink flowers in September.

Viburnum. Arrow Wood

V. dentatum. June. Glossy, handsome leaves, white flowers and fine steel-blue berries in fall.

V. Opulus (Highbush Cranberry). Foliage yellowish-green, large, whitish blooms in June. In the fall covered with large, red berries.



Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree.

Opulus sterile (Snowball). Globes of pure white flowers.

V. cassinoides. M. June. Flat heads of white flowers, and effective foliage. Bears black berries in clusters.

V. molle (Soft leaved Viburnum). M. A native, but very rare. It resembles *V. dentatum*, but has broader foliage and larger fruit.

V. Sieboldi. Large, long thick leaves of a glossy green color; very showy.

V. plicatum (Japan Snowball). Handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white neutral flowers, early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects, its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate.

V. tomentosum (Single Flowered Japan Snowball). Flowers pure white, borne along the branch in flat cymes, in the greatest profusion, early in June. Perfectly hardy, vigorous, and free blooming.

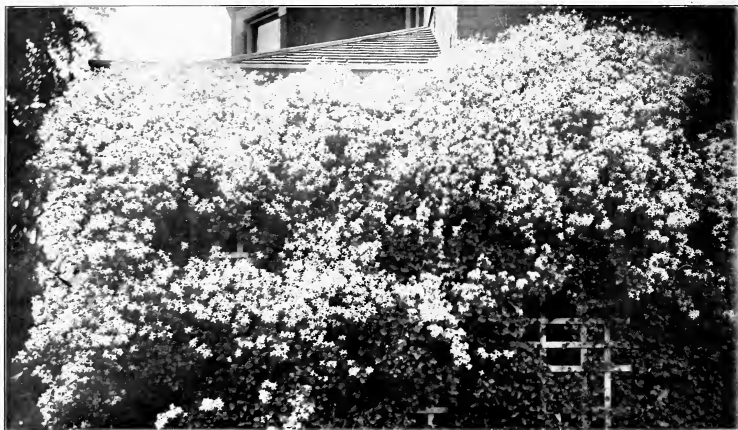
V. lantana (Lantana Leaved). A large shrub with soft heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers, succeeded by red fruit; retains its foliage late.

Xanthoceras

X. sorbifolia. A large growing shrub or small tree from China, foliage similar to Mountain Ash. The flowers are about the size of Horsechestnut blossoms and white with a pink eye, borne in long spikes in great abundance.

Xanthorrhiza. Shrub Yellow-Root

apiifolia. Attractive, dwarf shrub, with exquisite compound leaves and slender racemes of curious, brownish purple flowers; autumnal tints are very pleasing.



Clematis Paniculata.

CLIMBING SHRUBS OR VINES

Actinidia

arguta. Japanese climbing plant, with shining, dark green foliage. Flowers white, with purplish center, covering the whole vine. Edible fruits. Large, field-grown plants.

polygama (Silver Sweet Vine). Excellent for covering walls, large trellises and screens. It has broadly lanceolate, bright green foliage; flowers white, with black anthers fragrant and very freely produced, fruit edible.

Akebia

A. quinata. A rapid growing climber with clover-like leaves. Flowers in clusters, purple.

Ampelopsis

A. Englemanni. Very similar to *Quinquefolia*, clings closely to its support, and is a valuable vine for covering walls and trellises and for running over trees and ugly places.

heterophylla. Well adapted for covering rocks and low trellis work; very pretty, three- or five-lobed leaves; handsome in autumn, with its abundance of light blue berries.

quinquefolia (American Ivy or Virginia Creeper). A very rapid growing vine covered with heavy digitate leaves affording shade and of great beauty when changing to scarlet in autumn. The best climber to grow over porches, rocks or tree stumps.

Veitchii (Boston or Japan Ivy). The now famous Japan or Boston Ivy used so extensively to cover brick or stone buildings. The foliage is dense, completely carpeting a surface and the autumnal tints of green and red are unsurpassed for beauty.

Aristolochia. Dutchman's Pipe

A. Siphon (Birthwort). A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with very large heart-shaped leaves and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

Bignonia. Trumpet Flower

B. radicans. A strong climber. Foliage dark green and pinnate. Flowers in clusters trumpet shape orange red, 5 to 6 inches long at intervals through the summer.

grandiflora. A variety having large dark orange colored flowers.

Celastrus. Bitter Sweet

C. scandens. A fine native climber with clusters of orange red seeds.

Clematis. Virgin's Bower

C. Duchess of Edinburgh. Double, white, fragrant.

Jackmanni. Large, rich violet purple, flowers in masses and a successive bloomer.

Henryi. Very large, white and prolific bloomer. The best white.

Madam Edouard Andre. New, large, deep velvety crimson flowers. A fine bloomer, a great acquisition.

Sieboldii or **Ramona.** Large, very fine, bright blue flowers.

Coccinea (Leather Flower). A curious bell-shaped heavy petaled flower, borne in profusion for a long season, color bright scarlet.

Crispa. Form of blossom similar to above, of lilac color.



Paniculata. A new Japanese plant which has proved perfectly hardy, one of the finest climbers, vigorous, handsome foliage; produces late in summer a profusion of medium sized pure white, deliciously fragrant flowers.

Dioscorea. Cinnamon Vine

D. divaricata (Chinese Potato or Yam). Very tall climber, roots very deep. A tropical plant but hardy here.

Dolichos. Pueraria. Kudzu Vine

Dolichos Japonicus. An extremely fast-growing vine, with immense leaves, bearing small racemes of rosy purple pea-shaped flowers towards the close of August.

Euonymus

E. marginata alba (Variegated Leaved Euonymus). Silver striped and edged with silver; a beautiful evergreen plant; slow grower; valuable for edging borders.

radicans. Foliage green, edged with silver more hardy than the preceding

Lonicera. Honeysuckle

L. aurea reticulata (Golden Leaved Honeysuckle). The most beautiful variety of this class of climbers; leaves of bright green, and golden yellow; fine for bedding, pot culture or for hanging baskets; perfectly hardy.

flava (Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle). Very fragrant, yellow trumpet flowers.

Halleana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). A strong growing variety, almost evergreen, holding its foliage until late in January. The flowers are pure white and yellow, very fragrant and cover the vines from July to December.

Japonica (Chinese Twining Honeysuckle). Retains its foliage nearly all winter; is quite fragrant and a desirable variety.

Heckrotti. A new climbing variety; flowers rose color outside, yellow center. A good bloomer and strong grower.

periclymenum (Belgica, Monthly Fragrant or Dutch Honeysuckle). Sweet scented, very fine; continues in bloom all summer.

sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). Strong rapid grower, scarlet fragrant trumpet flowers. Blossoms all summer.

Hedera. Ivy

H. helix (English Ivy). An old variety, a hardy climbing evergreen.



Matrimony Vine.

var. marginata argentea (New Silver Striped). Deep green leaves, heavily margined with white.

Lycium. Matrimony Vine

L. Sinensis (Chinese Matrimony Vine). A vigorous climber, branching freely, and covered with bright purple, star-shaped flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries almost an inch long.

Wistaria

Sinensis (Chinese Purple Wistaria). A beautiful climber of very rapid growth and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in June and also in the autumn.

var. alba (Chinese White Wistaria). Similar in form to the above, except in the color of the flowers, which in these are pure white.

HEDGES

The idea of planting hedges for use as well as for ornament, for the protection of orchards, farms, and gardens, is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated.

They serve as a protection against winds and prevent the blowing off of fruit. We know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruit ripens better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens, or shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium-sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good fence can be built, and then, with little care, it becomes every year more and more "a thing of beauty." An attraction in our best-kept places.

For Ornament

Among the plants adapted to ornamental hedges, the **American Arbor Vitæ** and the **Norway Spruce** take the first place. We also recommend for more variety, the **Hemlock**, **Siberian Arbor Vitæ**, **Japan Quince**, **Althea**, **Barberry**, **Buckthorn**, **Privet**, **Tartarian Honeysuckle**, **Spiræas**, **Deutzia**, **Philadelphus**.

For Shelter and Screens

For planting in belts to afford shelter from violent winds, or for concealing unsightly objects or views, we recommend **Norway Spruce**, **Austrian**, **Scotch** and **White Pine**, **American Arbor Vitæ**, **Carolina Poplar**, **Lombardy Poplar**.

Directions for Setting

Evergreens must be handled with care, so as not to allow the roots to become dried by the wind. Plants for hedges being generally set when quite small, should be placed about nine inches apart; large sized plants will require more space. **Buckthorn**, **Honey Locust** and **Osage Orange** are generally planted in double rows, about nine inches apart.

Pruning

Evergreens should be pruned in spring, just before they commence growing. Summer pruning may be practiced on the **Arbor Vitæ** should the growth be too rapid.



Buxus. Box

B. sempervirens (Tree Box). Very ornamental, slow growing variety, with small shining dark green foliage. One of the most useful varieties. Thrives in any well drained soil, stands all kinds of pruning, and is grown in many forms.

var. suffruticosa nana (Dwarf Box). A very slow growing variety, with small, glossy, dark green foliage. The well known form so extensively used for Box borders.

Berberis. Barberry

B. Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). This shrub we particularly recommend to our patrons for a hedge plant. Its hardiness, bushiness and beautiful foliage promise to make it our most popular hedge. The foliage turns a beautiful copper color in the fall and brilliant fruit remain on all winter.

Ligustrum. Privet

L. Ibota (Ibota). A pretty Japanese shrub with slender twig-like branches and small lanceolate leaves. It has round, shining, black berries. Very ornamental and perfectly hardy.

var. Regelianum (Regel's Privet). Low, dense shrub with almost horizontally spreading branches and oblong leaves. Very graceful and perfectly hardy.

Amurense (Amoor River Privet). Large, oblong, glossy green foliage, and clusters of white, fragrant flowers; half evergreen; grows to 15 feet. A variety of sterling merit; useful for shrubberies.

ovalifolium (California Privet). Rapid grower with bright shining leaves. This shrub grows freely in almost any soil, is compact in form and can be trimmed to any desired shape: flowers during June and July. Desirable for hedges.

vulgaris (English Privet). Bears pretty spikes of white flowers, succeeded by bunches of black berries like currants; makes a beautiful hardy hedge plant.

DEFENSIVE HEDGES

For turning cattle and for farm hedges in general, the following will be found very serviceable.

Rhamnus. Buckthorn

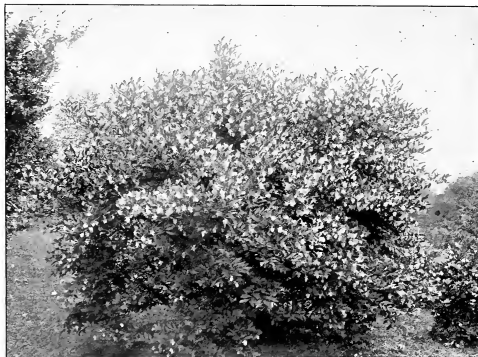
R. cartharticus. A fine, robust, hardy shrub of European origin, with dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit. A popular hedge plant.

Maclura. Osage Orange

M. aurantiaca. A native tree of medium size and spreading habit. Leaves bright, shining green, broad and sharp pointed. The fruit resembles an orange.

Gleditschia. Honey Locust

G. triacanthos. A rapid growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. Very useful as a defensive hedge plant.



Ibota Privet.



German Iris Border.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS

By this term is meant such plants as may be allowed to remain permanently in the open ground, whose foliage dies down to, or near, the ground each autumn, coming forth with renewed vigor the following spring.

We are pleased to inform our patrons that we have many acres planted with the finest varieties, and we are constantly searching for and adding new and rare varieties of merit to our extensive collection.

Hardy plants have many claims, both practical and artistic, and their cultivation in this country is having a wonderful development. So few understand how easy and simple it is to grow a large and choice collection, as very little care, if any, is needed. A fairly good soil to begin with, with occasional enrichings, a little cultivation to eradicate the weeds, and cutting down of the old tops after the foliage has matured.

Among the hardy perennials there is such a variety in color and time of blooming that a continuous, pleasing effect can be had from early spring to late fall by a judicious selection of varieties. They may be set out either in fall or spring. We have indicated the time of flowering, also the height of the plant, in order to facilitate the selection for any purpose. The approximate height of the Hardy Perennials in this catalogue is represented in feet and inches, and the flowering periods are taken in New York state.

Aconitum. Monkshood

autumnale. A tall plant, with spikes of showy blue-helmet-shaped flowers. Adds distinction to the garden. 3 to 4 feet. Aug., Sept.

Fischeri. One of the choicest Aconitums, which produces strong spikes of large, dark blue flowers. 2 to 3 feet. Sept., Oct.

Napellus bicolor. One of the earliest and best, with a profusion of pale blue-and-white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. July, Aug.

Achillea. Milfoil, or Yarrow

Boule de Neige. Improvement on Pearl, more perfect in form with full center clear white.

Perry's New White. Handsome clusters of pure white flowers, blooms nearly all summer.

Millefolium roseum. Finely cut, rich green leaves; pink flowers in compact heads; good border plant and fine for cutting. 2 feet. June-Sept.

Ptarmica fl. pl. (The Pearl). The pure white flowers are borne in great profusion on strong, erect stems. 2 feet. June-Sept.

Althaea. Hollyhock

A well-known and stately perennial, with long spikes of showy flowers. 5 to 6 feet. July, Aug.

Single and Double. Carmine-rose, crimson, light yellow, rose-salmon, sulphur-yellow and white.

Alleghany Mammoth. Single; assorted colors; fringed petals. July, Aug.

Alyssum

saxatile compactum (Rock Madwort; Golden Tuft): Large, compact masses of yellow flowers in early spring. excellent for rockery. 1 foot. April, May.

Anemone. Wind Flower

Japanese Anemones are among the best autumn-flowering plants; they require protection in winter. 2 to 3 feet. Sept., Oct.

Japanica alba. Pure white, showing yellow anthers.

Queen Charlotte. A strong grower, producing large, semi-double, pink flowers.

rubra. The darkest red variety.

Whirlwind. Semi-double: white.

Rosa superba. Flowers of medium size of a delicate silvery rose.

Anthemis

tinctoria alba (Marguerite). One of the most satisfactory; flowers creamy white. 2 feet. June-Oct.

Kelwayi (Golden Marguerite). Flowers rich yellow; fine for cutting. 2 feet. June-Oct.

Anchusa. Alkanet

Italica (Dropmore Variety). A great improvement on the type, with large, gentian-blue flowers. 4 to 5 feet. May-July.

Opal. A new variety, with pale blue flowers. 4 to 5 feet. May-July.

Artemisia

Lactiflora. An excellent hardy border plant, producing large, branching panicles of sweetly scented, creamy white flowers. 3 to 4 feet. Aug., Sept.

Adonis. Bird's Eye

vernalis. Yellow; very fine. 1 foot. April, May.



Agrostemma. Mullein Pink

Coronaria. Flowers rich crimson, produced in great abundance on long stems. 2 feet. June, July.

alba. A white form of the above.

Flos-Jovis. Flowers small, in thick clusters, bright rose. 1 foot. June, July.

Ajuga. Bugle

reptans. Blue flowers. compact growth 6 inches. May, June.

Alstroemeria. Chilean Lily

Chilensis. A tuberous-rooted plant, with large, lily-like, orange-colored flowers. Protect in winter. 2 feet. July, Aug.

Aquilegia. Columbine

Showy perennials, with delicate colored flowers; excellent plants for the rockery. 2 to 3 feet. May, June.

alpina superba. Flowers blue and white.

California hybrids. A fine collection of distinct colors, such as Yellow, Pink, Orange, Red, etc.

Canadensis (American Columbine). A compact plant, with red-and-yellow flowers.

cærulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Large, blue-and-white, long-spurred flowers.

chrysantha (Golden Spurred Columbine). Flowers fragrant, numerous; yellow. 2 to 3 inches across.

Truncata. Flowers yellow-tinged with short petals.

Vulgaris fl. pl. alba (Double-flowering European Columbine). Double, white flowers.

Double Assorted. All colors mixed. Fine hybrids.

Arabis

Alpina (Rock Cress). Adapted for rock gardens and borders; pure white flowers. 5 inches. April, May.

Asclepias

incarnata (Swamp Milkweed). Flowers fragrant, purple, in umbels. 3 to 4 feet. July, Aug.

tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). A remarkably showy plant with several erect umbels of bright orange flowers. 2 feet. July, Aug.

Aster

Michaelmas Daisies, or Starworts

Amethystinus. Bright lilac. 3 feet. Sept., Oct.

Beauty of Colwell. Upright, free branching habit. Flowers semi-double gentian blue. 3 to 4 feet. Aug., Sept.

Feltham Blue. Free blooming variety. Flowers aniline blue. 2½ to 3 feet. Aug., Sept.



Canterbury Bells.



Hardy Asters.

grandiflorus. Flowers large deep purple. 3 feet. Sept., Oct.

laevis. Long sprays of deep blue flowers. 4 feet. Sept., Oct.

Novae Anglae. Flowers large purplish blue. 4 to 5 feet. Oct.

roseus. A delicate rose variety. 3 feet. Sept., Oct.

Tartaricus. One of the tallest and latest flowering asters; bluish violet. 5 to 6 feet. Oct.

White Queen. One of the best white asters. 4 feet. Sept.

Baptisia. False Indigo

australis. A strong growing plant, desirable for wild garden or border. Has racemes of lupine-like flowers, dark blue. 3 to 4 feet. May-July.

Bellis. English Daisy

perennis. An old-fashioned plant, white and pink flowers. 5 inches. May, June.

Bocconia. Plume Poppy

Cordata. A beautiful plant, well adapted to planting in shrubbery, borders or massing for effect. Creamy white flowers. 6 to 8 feet. July, Aug.

Boltonia

asteroides. Has pure white, aster-like flowers, produced in great profusion. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

latisquama. Similar to the preceding, with pinkish lavender flowers. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

nana. A dwarf form. 2 feet. Aug., Sept.

Campanula. Bellflower

These are among the most important of hardy plants: they combine a large range of habit and color, and are perfectly hardy.

alliariefolia. White; bell-shaped. 2 feet. July.

Carpatia (Harebell). Flowers large, erect, light blue. 5 to 7 inches. July and Aug.

alba. A white form of the above.

glomerata. Forms a dense tuft of dark green foliage, covered with globular, dark blue flowers. 1½ feet. July.



grandis (Great Blue Belleflower). Blue, bell-shaped flowers. 1½ feet. May, June.

alba. A large white variety of the above.

latifolia macrantha. Deep purple flowers, nearly as large as Canterbury Bells. 3 feet. June-July.

Medium Canterbury Bells. An old favorite and always satisfactory. Rose Blue or White. 2 feet. June **calycanthema** (Cup-and-Saucer Canterbury Bells). This is the quaintest and most popular of all the hardy, old-fashioned garden plants. In Blue, Lilac, Rose and White.

persicifolia (Peach-leaved Bellflower). Large, cup-shaped, blue flowers. 2 feet. June, July.

alba. A white variety of the above.

punctata (Spotted Bellflower). White flowers, spotted with red; very attractive. 1½ feet. June, July.

pyramidalis (Steeple Bellflower). Long spikes, covered with blue flowers. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

alba. A white form of the above.

rapunculoides. Fine for wild garden; blue, bell-shaped flowers. 3 feet.

rotundifolia (Blue Bells of Scotland). Blue, bell-shaped flowers; a fine rock plant. 1 foot. June-Aug.

Caryopteris

Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). Lavender-colored flowers. Fine for edging shrubbery borders. 3 to 4 feet. Sept., Oct.

Cassia

Marylandica. Bright yellow, odd-shaped flowers 5 to 6 feet. July-Sept.

Centaurea. Hardheads, or Knapweed

dealbata. Compact habit; deep pink flowers. 1½ feet. July, Aug.

hirta nigra variegata (Variegated Button weed). Foliage variegated; flowers purple. 2 feet. July, Aug.

macrocephala. The most showy *Centaurea*, with large, thistle-like yellow flowers. 3 feet. July to Aug.

montana (Perennial Cornflower). Large flowers, resembling the blue Cornflowers. 2 feet. June-Sept.

alba. A fine white form of the above.

rosea. A fine rose form.

orientalis. Pretty, light yellow flowers. 3 feet. July.

rubra. A red form of the above.

ruthenica. Foliage, fern-like; flowers sulphur-yellow.

Centranthus

rubra. Deep red, handsome, wild-garden plants for walls or rockeries. 3 feet. June, July.

alba. Same as above, except white flowers.

Cephalaria. Roundheads

alpina. Very tall-growing; flower-heads pale primrose-yellow: fine for cutting. 5 feet. June, July.

Cerastium. Snow-in-Summer

tomentosum. Bright, silvery foliage, with white flowers; suitable for the rockery or planting in dry, sunny places and on steep banks; useful for carpet-bedding. 6 inches. May, June.

Cheiranthus. Wallflower

Cheiri. Double and single, bronze and yellow flowers in summer. Protect in winter. 1½ feet.

Hardy Chrysanthemums

When planted in sheltered locations, particularly at the base of walls, buildings, or shrubbery, the Hardy or Pomponi Chrysanthemums are wonderfully satisfactory, carrying on an effective display of flowers, long after the ordinary garden flowers are destroyed by frost. Even after light falls of snow, it is sometimes possible to cut uninjured clusters.

These are divided into three groups: Early-flowering, Large-flowering or Aster, Small-flowering or Button.

Autumn Glow. Red.

Eleanor. White.

Eva. Pink.

Nellie Bly. Pink.

Flora. White.

White Swan. White.

Zenobia. Yellow.

Golden Pheasant. Yellow.

Little Bob. Brownish crimson.

Apple Blossom. Pink.

Rhoda. Bronze.

Rita. Pink.

Rosea. Pink.

Gold Finch. Yellow.

Golden Queen. Pink.

Convallaria. Lily-of-the-Valley

majalis. Pure white flowers. 8 to 10 inches. May, June. Large, field-grown clumps.

Coreopsis

lanceolata grandiflora. Begins to flower early in June and continues in flower until killed back by the frost until then it is one mass of golden yellow: the flowers are borne on long, graceful stems, making them invaluable for cutting. 2 feet. June-Oct.

rosea. Foliage finely divided; flowers rosy pink. 1½ feet. July, Aug.

verticillata. A small, yellow-flowering variety, with finely divided foliage. 2 feet. July, Aug.

Delphinium. Hardy Larkspur

Amphytrion. Semi-double; center violet-blue, veined gentian-blue, outer petals gentian-blue.

Belladonna (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur). Beautiful sky-blue; of dwarf habit; flowers all summer until cut down by frost. 2 feet.

Belladonna semi-pl. Semi-double, large flowers of a beautiful sky-blue, tipped lilac; dwarf habit.





Bed of *Digitalis* with Border Hardy *Dianthus*.

Mrs. Creighton. Flowers double; outside petals gentian-blue, center dark violet-blue.

Hybrid Delphiniums

Barlowi. Double; inner petals violet-blue, outer petals deep blue.

Chinense. Low-growing, with gentian-blue flowers. *alba*. A pure white form of the preceding.

formosum. Dark blue, white center. This does exceptionally well, being very hardy and free-flowering.

cælestinum. A fine, light blue form of the above.

English Hybrids. A choice collection, ranging from the palest to the deepest blue; single and double.

Gold Medal Hybrids. Strong vigorous habit with flowers on spike two feet and over, the majority running into the light shades of blue.

Dianthus. Hardy Pinks

barbatus (Sweet William). In separate colors: Red, White and Rose. 2 feet. 10 cts. each.

Newport Pink. A distinct variety in this favorite flower, being of a salmon rose-pink.

Double. Assorted colors. 2 feet.

latifolius atrococcineus fl. pl. (Everlooming Hybrid Sweet William). Double crimson flowers.

plumarius semperflorens. Flowers fragrant, varying from pink to white, with fringed petals.

Dicentra. Bleeding Heart

spectabilis. Flowers heart-shaped, in long, drooping racemes of rose-crimson; one of the prettiest of border plants and useful for forcing. 1½ feet. April-June.

Digitalis. Foxglove

These old garden favorites are stately and elegant in summer when they produce bold masses of leaves and flower spikes.

gloxiniæflora (Gloxinia-flowered). Flowers spotted; Rose, Purple, White; each color separate or assorted. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

lanata. Long, dense spikes of grayish or creamy yellow flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

Dictamnus. Gas Plant

Fraxinella. This is also called Burning Bush, as in dry weather the purple flowers sometimes emit a vapor which is inflammable. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

alba. A white form of the above.

Doronicum. Leopard's Bane

excelsum. Brightest yellow; free-flowering; flowers early in the spring. 1½ to 2 feet.

Echinacea. Purple Coneflower

purpurea. Is without doubt one of the most interesting of hardy plants. It has reddish purple flowers 2 inches in diameter. 3 to 4 feet. July, Aug.

Echinops. Globe Thistle

Ritro. Metallic blue flowers; thistle-like foliage. 3 to 4 feet. July, Aug.

Eryngium

amethystinum. Beautiful thistle-like heads of glistening amethyst-blue, with finely cut foliage. Very ornamental. 2 to 3 feet. July-Sept.

maritimum. Light blue. 2 to 3 feet. July, Aug.

planum. Flowers blue, in roundish heads. 2 feet. July, Aug.

Eupatorium

purpureum (Joe Pye Weed). Purple; fine for wild garden. 6 to 7 feet. July-Sept.

Cælestinum. Light blue flowers. Aug. to Nov.



Funkias. Day Lily

ovata. Purple flowers; large green foliage.
robusta elegans var. Vigorous-growing variety; large, handsome foliage.

Sieboldiana. White flowers, with pale lilac tinge.
subcordata grandiflora. Large, pure white flowers; bold foliage.

lanceolata. Flowers very late producing lilac flowers in September.

undulata media picta. Green and white variegated foliage.

Gentiana. Closed or Bottle Gentian

Andrewsii. A pretty native species of the Gentian; flowers of a fine blue, appearing late in the autumn. 18 to 24 inches. Aug., Sept.

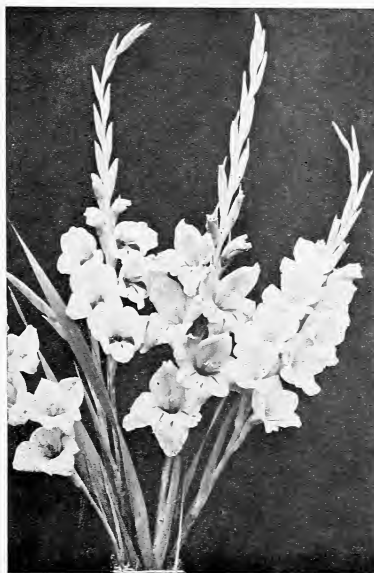
Gaillardia. Blanket Flower

grandiflora. Yellow and orange-red. The brilliancy of the Gaillardia is unsurpassed; it is simply invaluable among cut-flowers on account of retaining its beauty for so long a time. It flowers from May to November. 1 1/2 feet.

Geum. Aven

atrosanguineum. Dark crimson. 1 to 2 feet. May-July.

coccineum. A pretty border plant, producing large, dazzling, intense scarlet flowers. 1 foot. June-Aug.



Gladiolas.

Gladioli

This very popular family contains innumerable varieties, and comprises every imaginable shade of color, from the most gorgeous and dazzling to the most fascinating and delicate tints. They are invaluable for garden ornamentation and for the house, as they are extremely durable and lasting.

America. Large; soft flesh-pink; strong and healthy grower; one of the best varieties for cutting.

Augusta. Large; rose-white, with blue anthers.

Hulot. Long, graceful spikes; rich indigo-blue flowers.

Brenchleyensis. Vermilion-scarlet flowers.

Europe. One of the best pure whites in cultivation; very strong and healthy grower.

Glory. The petals of this variety are exquisitely ruffled and fluted; large, pink, shaded creamy white, with crimson stripe in center of each petal.

Mrs. Francis King. Large flowers of a pleasing shade of scarlet, carried on a tall stalk.

Niagara. Large; creamy yellow, with carmine throat; excellent for cutting.

Panama. Giant flowers of a delicate salmon-rose, on robust, straight stems.

Peace. Pure white, lightly feathered lilac on lower petal. This variety flowers when the best of all other Gladioli are gone.

Princes. Rich crimson-scarlet, with white blotches, in the throat.

Grasses

Erianthus Ravenne (Plume Grass). Grows from 5 to 7 feet high, and produces from thirty to fifty flower spikes. Closely resembles the Pampas Grass.

Eulalia gracillima univittata. The most graceful of all. Foliage narrow, bright green, with a silvery midrib. 5 to 6 feet.

Japonica. Foliage bright green. 5 to 6 feet.

variegata. A tall, graceful variety from Japan. Its long, narrow leaf-blades are striped green, white, and often pink and yellow. 4 to 6 feet.

zebrina. Very striking, with leaves banded transversely with pale yellow. 5 to 6 feet.

Gypsophylla. Baby's Breath

Paniculata. White flowers. For cutting it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

flore-pleno. This is one of the most beautiful of all the new hardy plants. The charming, double, rosette-like flowers are borne on branched panicles in great profusion. 2 to 3 feet. July and Aug.

Helenium. Sneezeweed

autumnale superbum. A grand plant, with large, flat, lemon-yellow flowers. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

rubrum. A new, bright red and terra-cotta variety. 5 feet.

Riverton Beauty. Rich lemon-yellow, with large purplish black cone. 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

Riverton Gem. Yellow, changing to red. A splendid cut-flower on a long stem. 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

Helianthus. Hardy Sunflower

Is easy of culture in any ordinary garden and is admirable for the flower and shrubby border. The large flowers on long stems are fine for cutting.

Maximiliani. One of the latest-blooming of all hardy flowers; clear yellow. 6 to 8 feet. Oct., Nov.

mollis grandiflorus. Thick, velvety foliage, of a distinct silvery tinge; flowers lemon-yellow. 5 feet. Aug., Sept.



Perennial Border.

multiflorus, Soleil d'Or. Deep golden yellow, quilled petals, similar to a dahlia; excellent for cutting and for the border. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

Miss Moon. Yellow flowers. Aug. and Sept.

Miss Mellish. Deeper yellow. Aug. and Sept.

Helleborus. Christmas Rose

niger. A valuable plant; flowers white or flushed with purple; 3 inches in diameter. 9 to 15 inches. March.

Heliopsis. False Sunflower

Pitcheriana. The flowers are deep, golden yellow, about 2 inches in diameter, of very thick texture and very graceful for cutting. 3 to 4 ft. July-Sept.

Hemerocallis. Yellow Day Lily

Apricot. Very distinct and pretty flowers of a rich apricot shade. 3 feet. June, July.

uraniflora major. Deep orange, sweet-scented, large and lovely flowers; free-blooming. 3 feet. July, Aug.

flava (Lemon Lily). Flowers lemon-yellow, sweet-scented. 3 feet. May.

Fulva (Tawny Day Lily). Orange. 2 to 3 feet. July, Aug.

Kwansa plena. Large, double flowers of a rich bronze-orange. 2 to 3 feet. June-Aug.

luteola. Bright golden yellow flowers are borne on tall, branching stems, each flower being 6 inches in diameter. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

Sovereign. Bright golden yellow flowers.

Hesperis. Sweet Rocket

matronalis. Sweet-scented white and pink flowers. 2 feet. May, June.

Heuchera. Alum Root

sanguinea. The bright crimson flowers are borne in long, graceful, arching sprays for weeks in succession, and are excellent for cutting. 1½ feet. May-Sept.

Hibiscus. Mallow

Mallow Marvels. A robust type, with deeply cut foliage, and large flowers in shades of crimson, pink and white.

Moscheutos (Swamp Rose Mallow). The flowers are 6 inches in diameter, of a light rose, with darker eye. 5 to 6 feet. Aug., Sept.

Crimson Eye. Flowers of immense size. The color is of purest white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the center. 5 to 6 feet. Aug., Sept.

Hypericum. St. John's Wort

Moserianum. Beautiful golden yellow flowers, with crimson stamens. Dwarf habit. One of the best. 1½ feet. June-Sept.

Incarvillea

grandiflora. More vigorous than *I. Delavayi*, with flowers double its size and of a brighter color. 1 foot. May and June.

Iberis. Hardy Candytuft

The perennial Candytufts are evergreen, form dense masses of pretty foliage and are covered with clusters of fragrant white flowers early in spring.

sempervirens. Spreading habit; flowers white. Border plants and fine for forcing. 10 inches. April, May.

Little Gem. Snowy white flowers; of compact habit; dwarf. 6 inches. April.



Peony Duchess de Nemours.

Inula. Fleabane

glandulosa. Old-gold; pretty. 3 to 4 feet. July, Aug.

Iris Germanica. German Iris

The Irises in this section are fragrant, and more or less mottled in the standards and veined in the falls. In beauty they rival orchids; in color they range through yellow, blue, purple, mauve, white, etc.

They are very popular and are exceedingly easy to cultivate. A dry, sunny location and fairly rich, well-drained soil suits them best. Plant shallow, barely covering the rhizomes with soil.

Aurea. Deep golden yellow; large flowers on a tall stem.

Atropurpurea. S, rich claret purple; F, purple, very handsome.

Canary Bird. S, yellow; F, crimson purple.

Celeste. S, lavender; F, deep lavender.

Darius. S, rich canary yellow; F, lilac, margined white, rich golden yellow beard.

Flavescens. A delicate shade of pale lavender.

Florentina alba. White, slightly tinged lavender.

Kharput. S, violet-blue. F, velvety, dark blue.

Mme. Chereau. White, frilled azure blue.

Mrs. H. Darwin. S, snow white; F, white slightly violet.

Queen of May. S, rosy lavender; F, darker.

Spectabilis. S and F, deep purple.

Pallida Dalmatica. S, clear lavender blue. F, lavender very large.

Japan Iris. Iris Kaempferi

These flower about the middle of June. Best results are obtained by planting them in rich, moist soil.

No. 38. *Aoi-gata*. Light navy and dark stripe.
No. 42. *Ushio-iro*. Light blue, darker edge; petals and whitish center.

No. 18. *Boteko-no-koe*. White and purple stripes.

No. 6. *Bandai-uranami*. Yellow and white center.

No. 14. *Aoi-no-ue*. Light navy, light reflex.

No. 39. *Gosetsu-no-nami*. Navy blue and dark stripe, variegated.

No. 62. *Meigetsu*. White and yellow; three petals.

No. 84. *Banri-nohibiki*. Purple striped; variegated.

No. 90. *Kirin-kaku*. Navy blue and variegated center.

No. 87. *Tai-hei-kuma*. Old rose, mottled white; three petals.

No. 48. *Shigure-mori*. Deep pink, veined lighter pink throat.

No. 76. *Kuro-momiji*. Violet and white variegated; six petals.

No. 121. *Yomozahura*. Double; midseason; pale lavender, splashed rosy purple.

No. 122. *Bandi-no-nami*. Double; late; tall; pure white.

No. 124. *Furomon*. Double; early; white, veined rose.

No. 201. *Urcin*. Double; early; large; purple splashed royal blue at base.

Lavandula. Sweet Lavender

vera. Fragrant blue flowers. 1½ feet. July-Sept.

Liatrix

pyncostachya (Kansas Gay Feather). One of the choicest and boldest species. Flowers purple, in dense spikes, which bloom a long time. Foliage thick and grass-like; excellent for masses in the border, and adds most desirable variety to the planting. 4 to 5 feet. July, Aug.

spicata (Button Snakeroot). Western and southern states. Spikes 6 to 15 inches long, purple. 2 to 3 feet. July-Sept.

Lilium

auratum (Gold-banded Lily). Its large and graceful flowers are composed of six petals of delicate ivory-white, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots, and striped through the center a golden yellow. 3 to 4 feet. July, Aug.

longiflorum. Is probably one of the best of the hardy Lilies, having pure white flowers, fine for cutting. June, July.

candidum (Madonna Lily). An old favorite; flowers are pure white and very fragrant. 2 to 3 feet. June.

speciosa album. Large white flower of great substance, with a greenish band running through the center of each petal. 2 feet. Aug., Sept.

roseum. White, shaded and spotted with rose. One of the best known. 3 ft. Aug., Sept.

pardalinum. A California variety, bearing twelve to thirty flowers on stems 4 to 6 feet high; bright orange, spotted with dark crimson. July.

tigrinum. The well-known and beautiful Tiger Lily. A vigorous grower, producing brilliant orange-colored flowers, spotted with black. Very hardy and popular Lily. 3 to 5 feet. July, Aug.

Linum. Flax

perenne. A lovely plant, with blue flowers. 1½ feet. May-Aug.

album. A white form of the above.

Lobelia

cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Flowers intense scarlet, opening from below upward along the tall spike, thus bearing flowers for several weeks. 3 feet. July, Aug.



Lathyrus. Everlasting Pea

latifolius. Flowers rose-colored, large, on many-flowered stems, similar to the annual sweet pea. 3 feet. June-Aug.

albus. A variety of the preceding, with white flowers. A very desirable plant. 3 feet. June-Aug.

Lupinus. Lupines

Polyphyllus. Deep blue, pea shaped flowers on long stem; 4 to 5 feet tall. June, July.

P. alba. A white form of the above.

P. rosea. Beautiful pink.

Lychnis. Maltese Cross

Chalcedonica. Flowers bright scarlet in dense clusters; 2 ft.; June, July.

Haageana. Brilliant orange scarlet, flowers of very large size; 1 foot; May, June.

Lysimachia. Creeping Jenny or Moneywort

Nummularia. Yellow flowers; 2 to 3 inches; June, July.

Lythrum. Loosestrife

roseum superbum. Tall spikes of rosy purple flowers, on long, graceful stems. 3 to 4 feet.

Monarda

didyma (Horse Mint). Compact heads of bright red flowers, surrounded by red-tinted bracts. 3 feet. June-Aug.

Montbretia

Bearing from eighteen to thirty showy, star-shaped flowers of orange, suffused with red; plant in spring and protect with leaves in winter. 2 to 3 feet. July-Sept.

crocsmæflora. Rich orange-yellow, tinged with red.

Etoile de Feu. Vermilion, clear yellow center.

Rayon d'Or. Yellow and brown.

Myosotis. Forget-me-not

palustris semperflorens. This variety remains in flower a long time; color blue; good for shady spots in the rock garden. 10 inches. May-Sept.

Pachysandra. Terminalis

A trailing plant 6 to 8 inches high with small white flowers forming broad mats of glossy green foliage. May, June.

Papaver. Poppy

The Perennial Poppies are among the most brilliant of hardy flowers: the graceful, brightly colored, cup-shaped flowers are borne on long stems. The large-flowering, or Oriental Poppies, are also the most showy plants for a garden and should be planted early. 2 to 3 feet. May, June.

orientale (Oriental Poppy). Deep scarlet, purple center.

Goliath. Fiery scarlet, tall grower.

Mammouth. Brilliant red, large blooms.

Royal Scarlet. Brilliant scarlet with black blotches at the base of the petals; gorgeously brilliant.

nudicaule. (Iceland Poppies). A beautiful class of hardy poppies, color ranging from white and yellow to orange scarlet. 1 foot. May-Aug.

Pentstemon. Beard Tongue

barbatus Torreyi. Tall spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. A most charming and effective border plant. 4 feet. June-Aug.

digitalis. Large spikes of long white flowers, with purple throats. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

PEONY

Pæonies should be planted in good, rich, deep, moist soil after which they require less attention than any other class of flowering plants.

They are perfectly hardy and their remarkable freedom from disease and insects make them most desirable.

Some of the varieties are of enormous size, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant. In color the Pæonia rivals the Rose in beauty ranging from pure white to darkest red and the shades of pink are truly magnificent. Pæonies thrive in all locations whether in the broad sunlight or in partial shade.

Our blocks attract hundreds of visitors every year.

Alba Superba. White, large and full touched with carmine.

Amabilis Grandiflora. White, very large, double, fringed petals, fine, very sweet.

Baron Rothschild. Outside petals rose, center salmon, sweet, distinct.

Bicolor. Pink, center whitish pink.

Blushing Bride. Light rose, nearly white.

Buckii. Light crimson, double, large, rose scented.

Carmen. Outside carmine, center rose.

Clarisse. White touched with carmine, outside petals light pink.

Carnea Elegans. Outside petals shell pink, center white, red stamens.

Chrysanthemifolia. Pink, slightly yellow at center.

Candida fl. pl. Dark red outside petals; rosy white center; very fine.

Caroline Mather. Purple crimson, very large, double and very dark.

Delecourt Verhille. Pure white, carmine spotted.

Delectissima. Purple rose, large, full, fine, sweet, center salmon.



Peony Francis Ortegai.



Diamond. Large, white, fragrant.
Doyenne d'Enghein. Violet rose and carmine.
Duchess de Nemours. Rose pink, very large, double, sweet; one of the best.
Dugueslin. Rosy carmine.
Elegans. Outside petals dark pink, large salmon center, loose, fine, sweet.
Duchess de Nemours (White). Pale lemon center, with guards of pure white.
Duke of Wellington. Pure white, with sulphur white centers.
Faust. Outside shell pink, yellow center spotted with carmine.
Festiva. White, outside petals shell pink.
Festiva Maxima. Creamy white with small center of carmine; round, early in clusters, sweet.
Fragrantissima. Violet and rose color, very sweet, late.
Francis Ortegal. Dark purple crimson, very large, fine, deep, double and sweet.
Fulgida. Very dark crimson.
Humei Carnea. Shell pink, carmine spotted.
Geldorf. Soft red; extra fine.
Humei. Rose, full, large, late; one of the best.
King of Roses. Deep rose: sweet-scented.
La France. Pink outside petals with yellowish center; very fine.
L'Innocence. White; rosy outer petals.
La Martine. Bright red, full.
Mad. Lemans. Shell pink outside, canary yellow center.
Mad. Waroguet. Outside petals purplish rose, center shell pink to carmine.
Maiden Blush. White and light rose.
Mary Hamilton. Satin rosy red.
Mad. Breon. Outside petals rosy flesh, center white and yellowish, turning to pure white.
Officinalis:
Var. Rubra. Dark red; very early.
Osiris. Rosy carmine.
Queen's Perfection. Outside pink, center white, red stamens.



Peony Maiden Blush.

Perfection. Outside petals rose lilac, inside salmon, sweet.
Pius IX. Dark red purple, semi-double.
Pulcherrima. Bright satin rose; center blush white.
Rosa Grandiflora. Rose crimson, very double, early.
Sweetheart. Red, white and rose center.
Stanley. Dark crimson, large, single.
Tenuifolium flore pleno. Deeply cut fringe-like foliage. Flowers bright scarlet crimson, quite double and globular; rare and fine.
Triumph du Nord. Violet rose, lilac shade.
Triumph de Paris. White; center yellowish, outside petals pink.
Victor Lemans. Rosy outside, center white, carmine spotted.
Washington. Violet rose.
Wm. Messman. Pure white, carmine markings.

Physalis. Chinese Lantern Plant

Francheti. Enormous orange-colored fruits; useful for winter decorating. 2 feet. April, May.

Physostegia. False Dragonhead

Virginica. Strong spikes of delicate pink flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.
alba. Flowers pure white; very useful for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

Polemonium. Jacob's Ladder

reptans. Of a dwarf and compact growth, with light blue flowers. 6 to 8 inches. April, May.
Richardsoni. Finely cut, deep green foliage and sky-blue flowers. 1 to 1½ feet. June July.
album. Pure white flowers; one of the best. 1 to 1½ feet. June, July.

Potentilla Hybrids. Cinquefoil

formosa. Single; rosy red.
grandiflora. An abundance of bright yellow flowers in summer.

Platycodon. Balloon Flower

grandiflorum. A valuable perennial, with handsome, large, bell-shaped, deep blue flowers, 2 ft. June-Oct.
album. A white-flowered form of the above. 2 feet June, July.

Primula. Primrose

Sieboldi grandiflora. Pure white to deep purple-rose.
veris. A perfectly hardy strain, with a wide range of colors. Should be planted in a half-shady position. 6 to 9 inches. April, May.
vulgaris (Common English Primrose). One of the earliest spring flowers; bright lemon-yellow and fragrant. 6 to 9 inches. April, May.
officinalis. Early, pleasing shade of red.

Pyrethrum

hybridum. Single flowering. Selected strain of colors, pink and rose to red.
Double flowering. Choice named varieties in crimson pink and white.



PHLOX

Phloxes are among the very showiest and most valuable of all hardy plants, and, by growing a complete collection, they can be had in bloom from early June until late fall. 2 to 3 feet. June-Oct.

Phlox Decussata

- Amazon. Pure white.
- Boule de Feu. Brilliant scarlet; dwarf.
- Coquelicot. Brilliant scarlet with crimson red eye.
- Flambeau. Bright orange red with dark center.
- Ferdinand Cortez. Purple-red, very large.
- Eclaireur. Carmine purple.
- L'Esperance. Lavender pink, white center.
- Eiffel Tower. Beautiful pink.
- Elizabeth Campbell. Clear soft pink.
- Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white, very early.
- Premier Ministre. White, deeply shaded with lilac.
- R. P. Struthers. Brilliant rosy red, crimson center.
- Richard Wallace. Pure white, with red eye.
- Wm. Robinson. Salmon-rose, pink center.

Phlox Subulata (Moss Pink)

Low-spreading stems and narrow, moss-like leaves; flowers in wonderful profusion. 3 to 6 inches. April, May.

- alba. Flowers large; white.
- atropurpurea. Purplish rose.
- lilacina. Light blue.
- Nelsoni. Flowers small; white.
- rosea. Rose.

Phlox Suffruticosa

These sorts bloom earlier than the Decussata varieties.
Miss Lingard. Flowers pure white with pale pink center; flower truss is very large and long, often being 18 inches.

Rudbeckia. Coneflower

fulgida. Orange-yellow, center black. 2 feet. June-Sept.

laciniata fl. pl. (Golden Glow). A magnificent and stately border plant, with masses of double, golden yellow flowers. 6 to 8 feet. Aug., Sept.

Newmanii. Dark, orange-yellow flowers; fine for cutting. 2 feet, June-Oct.

Salvia

azurea grandiflora. A Rocky Mountain species, with pretty sky-blue flowers. 3 to 4 feet. Aug., Sept.

pratensis. Deep blue flowers. 2 feet. June, July.

Scabiosa

Caucasica (Pin-Cushion Flower). Handsome, hardly plant, and one which should be grown by everyone; beautiful, soft lilac flowers; vigorous grower. 2 to 3 feet. June-Aug.

alba. Very rare; pure white. 2 to 3 feet. June-Aug.

Sedum. Stonecrop

acre (Golden Moss). Useful plant for rockeries and for edging borders. Flowers bright yellow. 2 to 3 inches. May-July.

album. Foliage green; flowers white. 2 to 3 inches.



Phlox Mrs. Jenkins.

spectabile (Stonecrop). Large heads of pink flowers. A fine border plant and one of the best for foliage or flower effects. 1½ feet. Aug., Sept.

Spiraea. Goat's Beard

Japonica. White, very free flowering. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

Filipendula fl. pl. Double white flowers on long stems. June, July.

Ulmaria fl. pl. Large double white flowers. Stems 3 feet. June, July.

Stokesia.

Corn flower Aster or Stokes' Aster

cyanea. A handsome native plant; flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of a fine sky-blue. One of the most delightful of all perennials. 2 feet. July-Oct.

alba. A white form of the above.

Thalictrum. Meadow Rue

aquilegifolium. Graceful foliage and masses of pure white flowers. 1 to 3 feet. May-July.

adanthifolium. Leaves resemble those of the maiden-hair fern; flowers yellow. 1 foot. June, July.

Tradescantia. Spiderwort

Virginiana. Grass like leaves and blue and violet flowers.

Tritoma.

Flame Flower, Red-hot Poker, or Torch Lily

Pfitzerii (Everblooming Tritoma). The freest-flowering of all; orange-scarlet, shading to salmon rose at the edge; invaluable for cutting. The plants should be well protected in winter. 2 to 3 feet. Aug., Sept.

Uvaria grandiflora. Flowers rich ochre-red and yellow, fading to salmon. 3 to 4 feet. Aug., Sept.



Trollius. Globe Flower

Europæus (European Globe Flower). A pretty plant, with large, lemon-colored, buttercup-like flowers, 1 to 1½ inches across, on long stems. Should be planted in moist soil. 2 feet. May, June.

Orange Globe. A profuse bloomer of robust growth; large orange flowers: very fine. 2 feet. May, June.

Ulmaria

Filipendula (Dropwort). Creamy white flowers. 1½ feet. May, June.

fl. pl. (Double Flowering Dropwort). Double white flowers. 1½ feet. June, July.

Veronica

longifolia subsessilis. Blue. This is one of the most beautiful herbaceous plants, and we cannot too highly recommend it; very attractive; continues to bloom until late fall. Aug. 2 feet.

spicata. Spikes of blue flowers. 1½ feet. June, July.

alba. A white form of the above.

rosea. Bright rose.

Vinca. Periwinkle

minor. Evergreen trailer; fine for covering bare places. April, May.

Viola

Cornuta Blue Perfection (Horned Violet or Bedding Pansy). These sweet-scented violet-colored flowers bloom from April to frost and are used for borders, rock gardens and bedding.

Yucca. Adam's Needle

filamentosa. Of tropical appearance, with immense, pyramidal clusters of creamy flowers. 4 to 6 feet. June, July.



Tree Peonies



Everblooming Roses.

ROSES

Very great progress has been made within the last few years in rose culture and the best list of roses of today would not contain many varieties that were the best a few years ago. From the ends of the earth new varieties and new species are gathered, new hybrids are produced and new seedlings are grown from which careful selections are made, and it is truly wonderful what the results have been up to date. About all that is desirable in a rose has been obtained in color, size, fragrance and hardness.

As roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance and it must be made so by thoroughly working into it plenty of old composted stable manure in which leaf mold has been decomposed.

Hardy sorts of roses may be planted in the fall or spring. All roses should be severely cut back at the time of planting, and thereafter every spring.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses may be cut back immediately after flowering to ensure new growth and increased blooming the same season.

WINTER PROTECTION

All roses in this climate will give better results if protected in the winter. The best way is to cover the plants with dry leaves kept down by evergreen boughs all of which should be removed early in the spring.

INSECT REMEDIES

For any insect that eats the foliage, a dusting of the damp leaves with white hellebore will be safe and sufficient.

For thrips and aphides a spraying or wash of whale oil soap will be effective.

If mildew appears, sprinkle the moist leaves with dry powdered sulphur or sprinkle with sulphide of potassium dissolved in water. A cubic inch to a gallon of water.

REMARKS

There are thousands of varieties of roses grown and we have been testing and selecting for years to secure a satisfactory list for ourselves and our customers. The following varieties with brief descriptions, we regard as good a list as can be made, including some good old sorts and all desirable new ones.

Roses are divided into a number of classes which overlap each other so as to make much confusion. We have tried here to classify according to hardiness and blooming qualities rather than by the regular classification.

The roses we offer are not the little soft plants grown as small as possible so as to send by mail, but good, strong two-year plants 18 to 30 inches high and well rooted. No statement is needed to convince planters which are best.



Hybrid Tea, or Monthly Roses

Augustine Guinnoisseau (White La France). Slightly tinged with blush; flowers extra large, sweetly scented; excellent for cutting.

Bessie Brown. Creamy white; flowers very large and full; highly perfumed.

Betty. Flowers ruddy gold; very large, of good form and blooms constantly from June until nipped by frost; very fragrant.

Dean Hole. Silvery carmine, shaded salmon; beautiful shape.

Duchess of Wellington. Probably the finest yellow hybrid tea rose ever introduced. Flowers saffron yellow, which become deep coppery yellow as they open.

Gen'l McArthur. Bright crimson; large, free-flowering; highly perfumed: very hardy.

George Dickson. Black, velvety crimson, retaining its color well; large petals of good substance, lasting well; good shape.

Gruss an Teplitz. Brightest scarlet-crimson; satiny texture; very free-flowering; vigorous in habit.

Hadley. Beautiful deep red with deeper shadings; very double, and of perfect form, having high center; good scent and long stems.

Helen Gould. Long, beautiful buds, and full, double flowers of warm, rosy crimson: hardy everywhere.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Carmine, changing to imperial pink. A novelty of distinct merit.

Juliet. Outside of petals old gold, interior rich rosy red, changing to deep rose as the flowers expand. Flowers rather large, very double, fairly fragrant.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. White, shading to primrose; a fine rose; very vigorous.

Killarney. Flesh, shaded white, suffused with pale pink; blooms large, buds long and pointed: fine for massing and forcing.

Killarney Brilliant. The brightest pink of all Killarneys, beautiful long buds and large petals; flowers borne on fine, long cutting stems.

Killarney Double White. Very fine form, of pure, white delicate appearance.

Lady Ashtown. Very pale rose, shading to yellow at base of petals; reflex of petals silvery pink.

La France. Bright pink; very large, double, and of excellent form; flowers continually throughout the season.

Laurent Carle. Brilliant, velvety carmine; very large and fragrant.

Liberty. Brilliant, velvety crimson, of even shade throughout; perfect in every respect; excellent for outdoors and forcing.

Lyon Rose. Flowers very large and globular; petals elegantly formed, the color being a coral-red or salmon-pink, shaded with chrome-yellow in the center; very fragrant and hardy.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. Rosy carmine tinted salmon; flowers large; very free-flowering.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Bright, satiny rose, with brighter center; free-flowering; sweetly perfumed.

Mme. Jules Grolez. Bright china rose; flowers large and beautifully formed; very floriferous; fine for massing and forcing.

Mme. Ravery. Orange-yellow; large and well formed; very hardy.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A very handsome and free-flowering variety. The color is a distinct Indian yellow, and, as the flowers expand, they shade lighter to the edges.

Ophelia. Very long bud; delicate rose, heavily flushed but opening to a beautiful, salmon-flesh shaded with rose; each flower is well borne on good stems.

Papa Gontier. Dark crimson, passing to glowing crimson; large buds and deep, open, semi-double flowers; constant bloomer; vigorous grower.

Radiance. Beautiful carmine-rose, flushed with copper; large, round flowers.

Richmond. Pure red-scarlet; of free-growing and free-flowering habit; especially valuable for forcing.

Sunburst. New. Very select, with long, spiral buds of a beautiful bronzy yellow, fading to apricot; fine.

Wm. R. Smith. A soft blending of salmon-pink and beautiful flesh tints; perfect bud; flowers borne on long stems; foliage deep green.

Tea-Scented Roses

Etoile de Lyon. Bright sulphur-yellow; buds very large and full; constant bloomer.

Gloire de Dijon. Salmon-yellow; sweetly scented; a splendid rose.

Lady Hillingdon. A grand novelty, with deep apricot-yellow, long pointed buds; free-flowering and a good grower.

Maman Cochet. Carmine, mingled with salmon-yellow; large, full buds of ideal form; profuse.

Mme. Francisca Kruger. Coppery yellow, fading light-er; very pretty and a constant bloomer.

Marechal Neil. Deep golden yellow; flowers very large and full, beautifully formed and most deliciously fragrant.

White Maman Cochet. White; a sport from the original Maman Cochet; highly perfumed; very suitable for outdoor planting.

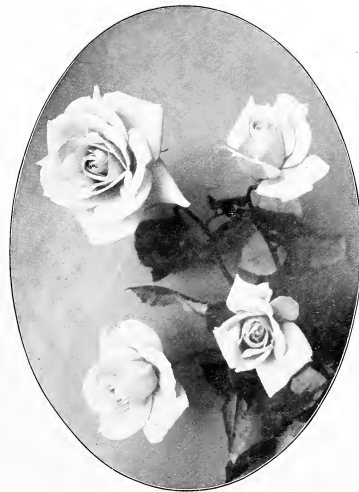
Hybrid Perpetual or June Roses

Alfred Colomb. Bright red; very large, full and globular; free-blooming and fragrant.

American Beauty. Rich, rosy crimson; exquisitely shaded; a superb rose.

Anne de Diesbach. Beautiful carmine; very large and fragrant; pointed buds; one of the best.

Baron de Bonstettin. Dark, velvety crimson; fragrant, large and full.



Ophelia.



Frau Karl Druschki.

Baroness de Rothschild. Very beautiful, pale rose; large, superb form; carried on long canes.

Captain Hayward. Bright, scarlet-crimson; flowers large and of fine form; sweetly scented.

Clio. Flesh, shaded in center with rosy pink.

Coquette d'Alps. Large, full and well formed, with very large petals; lovely pure white in color; fragrant; profuse bloomer; hardy.

Coquette des Blanches. Medium-size, white flowers, tinted pink.

Earl of Dufferin. Bright, velvety crimson, shaded deep bronze; a beautiful combination; large, full flower.

Fisher Holmes. Deep crimson; full and perfect form; fine fragrance.

Frau Karl Druschki. Snow-white; very good for cutting purposes; buds perfectly formed; two crops of blooms each season, lasting well.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson-scarlet; superb flowers; very fragrant; useful for all purposes.

George Arends. A bright carmine flower with long, well-shaped buds; in substance and hardness, similar to Frau Karl Druschki; long stems and good foliage.

Hugh Dickson. Intense, brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; very large and full, with high-pointed center; very fragrant; elegant foliage.

J. B. Clark. Intense, deep scarlet; heavily shaded blackish crimson; very vigorous.

John Hopper. Bright rose; very large and double; free bloomer.

Jubilee. Clear, dark red; fine variety; free bloomer, with lasting fragrance and of fine texture.

Jules Margottin. Bright carmine; free bloomer; sweetly scented; pretty flat shape.

Louis Van Houtte. Fiery red, bordered and shaded throughout with blush-crimson; large, full flower; very beautiful and free-blooming.

Mabel Morrison. Pure white, sometimes edged with pink; large and beautiful, with regular form.

Mme. Gabrielle Luizet. Light, silvery pink; grand flowers; best early; beautifully recurved petals.

Mme. Plantier. Pure white flowers, produced in great abundance early in the season; very double.

Magna Charta. Bright rose; very large; good early in season; sweet scent and fine texture.

Margaret Dickson. White, with pale flesh center; petals very large and shell shaped; fine variety.

Marshall P. Wilder. Deep, rich, glowing red; extra large, semi-globular and full; very strong grower, and free bloomer.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; abundant bloomer; large flowers of fine form, lasting well; a variety of special merit.

Mrs. R. G. Sherman-Crawford. Deep rosy pink, white at base of petals; distinct from all other H. P. Roses. One of the finest grown.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose; largest of all roses; fine foliage.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep, velvety crimson, large flower; beautiful color.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry-red flowers of immense size, and bold globular form.

Vick's Caprice. Cup-shaped blooms, with thick petals; clear shell-pink, striped red and white.

Noisette Roses

Reve d'Or. Orange-yellow; flowers of moderate size and full; a good climbing rose.

Moss Roses

Blanche Moreau. This fine variety is highly recommended; flowers are produced in clusters, and are large, full, sweet; and color pure white; both flowers and buds have lovely, deep green moss.

Crested Moss. Pale, rosy pink, beautifully crested; of delightful fragrance.



Henry Martin. Deep red; well mossed; very fragrant
Salet. Rose-color; very double, with the true odor of
the old Moss Rose; very vigorous.

White Perpetual. White flowers in clusters; mossy.

Austrian Briar Roses

Harrison's Yellow. Very pretty, semi-double, golden
yellow flowers.

Persian Yellow. Fine, deep golden yellow, double
flowers.

Soliel d'Or (Golden Sun). Fine, large, globular flowers
and rich-colored, medium-sized leaves; the color of the
flower is deep yellow, shaded with orange and red.

Pernetiana Roses

Mme. Ed. Herriot. Exquisite coral-red with yellow
and rosy shadings and a yellow base; semi-double; rather
spreading growth, but vigorous; fine foliage, often bronzed.

Rayon d'Or. Large, deep yellow flowers, turning to
bronzey hue when mature; very attractive.

Hybrid Bourbon and Bourbon Roses

Hermosa. Fine clusters of clear pink, fragrant flowers,
and giving a continuous succession of bloom.

Climbing and Trailing Roses

American Pillar (Polyantha). A fine shade of pink,
with clear white eye; flowers large, often 3 to 4 inches
across and produced in great clusters.

Baltimore Belle (Setigera). Pale blush, variegated
carmine, rose and white; flowers borne in
large clusters.

Christine Wright (Hybrid Perpetual). Wild-
rose pink; large and double; vigorous, free
grower.

Climbing American Beauty. A new climber
of wonderful beauty. The early, fragrant flowers
are of a deep rosy carmine, shaded towards the
center with rich carmine-crimson. Vigorous grow-
er; thorny; will grow in almost any situation.

Crimson Rambler (Hybrid Multiflora).
Crimson; it is so well known that it needs no
description.

Dawson (Multiflora). Semi-double; bright
pink; sweet fragrance; vigorous growth.

Dorothy Perkins (Hybrid Wichuriana). Soft,
light pink; flowers profusely in large clusters;
very lasting.

Empress of China (Bengal). Soft, dark red,
changing to light pink, like an apple blossom.

Excelsa (Wichuriana). Intense crimson, with
lighter edges; fine foliage.

Flower of Fairfield (Polyantha). An ever-
blooming variety of the Crimson Rambler. The
color and habit are identical with that variety,
with the exception that it blooms the entire
season.

Gardenia (Wichuriana). Bright yellow, fading
to cream; double, in clusters; very pretty.

Hiawatha (Hybrid Wichuriana). Brilliant
scarlet flowering in large clusters; most brilliant
and effective; one of the finest of all this section.

Lady Gay (Hybrid Wichuriana). Cherry-pink,
fading to soft white; very floriferous; a useful
variety; grows quickly.

Manda's Triumph (Wichuriana). Pure white;
double; nice habit; with shining foliage.

Pink Roamer (Hybrid Wichuriana). Flowers
large and single; pink, with white centers; pro-
duced in clusters.

Prairie Queen (Setigera). Bright pink, striped
white.

Silver Moon. Clear silvery white with a mass of bright
yellow stamens which adds to the attractiveness of the
flowers which are very large and fragrant. Petals
of splendid substance and beautifully cupped; free bloomer,
very hardy.

South Orange Perfection (Hybrid Wichuriana). Soft,
blush-pink, changing to white; perfectly formed, double
flowers.

Tausendschon (Multiflora). Opening flowers pink,
rosy carmine when expanded; clusters very large, with
flowers as large as Clothilde Soupert; very vigorous and
devoid of thorns.

Universal Favorite (Wichuriana). Brilliant pink, with
good foliage; very durable.

Veilchenblau (Polyantha). Flowers semi-double, of
medium size, produced in large clusters; color reddish lilac
when opening, changing to steel-blue.

Wedding Bells (Polyantha). Shell-pink, base of petals
white; a superb new rambler; very floriferous; flowers
semi-double, produced in immense clusters.

White Dorothy Perkins (Hybrid Wichuriana). Pure
white sport from Dorothy Perkins, having all the fine
qualities of that charming variety. The flowers are borne
in fine clusters.

White Memorial (Wichuriana). Pure white flowers in
pyramidal clusters, and beautiful foliage. A splendid
rose for growing in the cemetery allowing it to spread
over the ground, or it may be trained to bush-form.

White Rambler. Pure white, sometimes tinged with
blush; blooms in clusters; very fragrant; vigorous
grower.



Radiance.



Pink Killarney.

Wichuriana. Pure white, single; produced in clusters; foliage small and glossy; useful for rockwork.

Yellow Rambler. Flowers medium-size, cup-shape, nearly full; blooms in large clusters which last three or four weeks; color light yellow.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

Anne Muller. Brilliant rose; blooms in large clusters from June to November; extremely decorative.

Baby Dorothy. Carnation pink; habit and growth similar to the Baby Rambler; very effective.

Baby Rambler. Rosy crimson; very free-flowering; of dwarf habit; very useful for massing.

Baby Tausendschon. A counterpart of the famous Thousand Beauties in a fascinating dwarf form; variable pale pink, gradually deepening.

Catherine Zeimet (White Baby Rambler). This is the greatest acquisition to the Baby Ramblers, producing an abundance of double white flowers.

Clothilde Soupert. Outer petals pearly white, center rosy; flowers large for its class; very full; an exquisite bedder.

Erna Terschenhoff. Bright scarlet; very pretty habit.

Jessie. Bright cherry-crimson, exceptionally profuse in flowering; good compact habit of growth; very fine for massing or bedding.

Mrs. William Cutbush (Pink Baby Rambler). Brilliant rose; flowers about one inch across; very prolific bloomer.

Orleans. Geranium-red, petals edged carmine, with white center; flowers produced in large clusters.

Lord Penzance's Hybrid Sweetbriar Roses

Amy Robsart. Bright rose; distinct.

Anne of Gierstein. Dark crimson; large, handsome flowers; graceful, branching habit; fragrant.

Bradwardine. A fine flower, nicely shaped; clear rose-pink.

Flora McIvor. Pure white; flushed rose.

Lady Penzance. Beautiful soft tint of copper, with a peculiar metallic luster; base of each petal is a bright yellow, which, showing through the clear golden anthers, forms a halo around them; very free-flowering, with a delicious perfume from foliage and flower.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn or ecru, passing to a lovely lemon-yellow in the center; sometimes toned with a most delicate pink; a good grower and abundant bloomer; very sweet-scented.

Meg Merrilles. Gorgeous crimson; very free-flowering; seeds abundantly; has a wonderfully robust habit; large foliage; one of the best.

Ramanus Roses (Rosa Rugosa)

Rosa Rugosa Alba. Single flowers; pure white; strong-growing and free-flowering.

Rosa Rugosa Rubra. Single, rosy carmine flowers.

Belle Poitevine. Pretty rose; sweetly fragrant; double; robust habit.

Blanc Double de Coubert. One of the best Rugosas; paper-white; semi-double flowers; long, pointed buds.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Very handsome flowers of a clear silvery pink; deliciously fragrant; very free-flowering and double.

Mme. Geo. Brunt. Waxy white flowers produced in clusters; when fully expanded makes a striking picture; shapely, long buds.

New Century. Reddish carmine, double, very full; grows and flowers well.

Sir Thomas Lipton. Pure white and double, on long stems; continuous bloomer; very fine.

Miscellaneous Roses

Multiflora Japonica. Single, white flowers, borne in large clusters; very vigorous; an invaluable rose for massing and bramble work.

Rosa Lucida Alba. A fine white form of the pink type, single but very free; beautiful foliage.

Rubiginosa (Sweetbriar). Well-known, old-fashioned aromatic rose of gardens; flowers bright pink.



Paul Neyron.



Rubrifolia. (Red-leaved Rose). Flowers pink, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter.

Setigera (The Michigan or Prairie Rose). Large single flowers of deep rose-color; fruits bright red; very ornamental and desirable.

Single Roses

Irish Elegance. Bronzy orange-scarlet, flushed with apricot.

Standard or Tree Roses

These ornamental Tree Roses are necessary for the completion of a Rose-garden. They relieve the flat appearance of all bush Roses together, and give the flowers a certain individuality.

It is necessary to give Standard Roses some support, and a stake about the same thickness as the Rose-stem should be used. This should be fixed on the south or sunny side, in order to afford some protection to the stem from the heat of the sun.

Our stock is budded on the extremely hardy Rugosa stems.



Dorothy Perkins.



Fruit Department

We grow a great many more varieties than the list submitted, but have endeavored here to give our customers a list of the very best selected kinds both for garden, home and commercial purposes.

APPLES

Select Summer Apples

Early Harvest (Yellow Harvest). Medium, round yellow, handsome, tender, juicy and very fine. Moderately vigorous, erect grower, productive. August.

Red Astrachan. Large, round, nearly covered with deep crimson; very beautiful; flesh white, crisp, acid and good. Tree erect and productive. August.

Sweet Bough (Large Yellow Bough). Large, oblong, skin smooth, pale yellow; very tender, crisp; sweet and fine. August to September.

Yellow Transparent. A very early apple. Ironclad in hardness, and a good grower. Skin a beautiful pale yellow; fruit of good size. Ripens early in August.

Select Autumn Apples

Autumn Strawberry. Medium size, round, oval, flesh white, striped and splashed with red; tender, juicy and pleasant. October.

Alexander. Fruit greenish yellow, faintly streaked with red on the shady side, bright red in the sun; flesh tender and juicy with a pleasant flavor. October.

Duchess of Oldenburg. A beautiful Russian apple; skin yellow, streaked with red, with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good. September.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish, oblong yellow; flesh tender and delicious. October to December.

Gravenstein. Large, roundish, yellow and red striped; handsome; tender, juicy, high flavored and excellent. September to October.

Maiden's Blush. Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair, pale yellow with a beautiful red cheek; tender, sub-acid. September and October.

Pound Sweet (Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet). Very large, round, greenish; sweet, rich and tender; excellent for baking. October and November.

Twenty Ounce (Cayuga Streak). Very large, round, greenish yellow, striped and marked with red; one of the finest cooking apples. October to December.

Select Winter Apples

Baldwin. Large, round, deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, very good flavor. Tree very vigorous, upright and very productive of fair, handsome fruit. December to March.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin). Large, round, splashed with bright red on yellowish ground; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid and pleasant flavor. Late keeper.

English Russett. Medium size, ovate or conical, yellow russett; crisp, sub-acid. A strong upright grower, and a regular and great bearer. Keeps till June.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Medium size, round, very handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. November to February.

Gano. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. The tree is vigorous and hardy; is a rapid grower; bears while young; color bright red, without stripes or blotches. February to March.

Golden Russett. Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on sunny side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy. November to April.

Grimes' Golden. Medium to large, cylindrical, flesh yellow and firm, very fine grained with a rich, refreshing flavor; of the best quality. January to April.

Hendrick Sweet (Sweet Winesap). Fruit medium, round oblate; color red, splashed with deep crimson; flesh tender, juicy, very sweet and rich. None better as a market variety. November to May.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large, round, beautiful, yellow and red; tender, juicy, aromatic, rich and delicious. Tree a strong grower and productive. November to January.

Jonathan. Medium size, pale yellow, striped with red; flesh white, tender and juicy, of the Spitzenburg class; the tree is an abundant bearer. November to March.

King of Tompkins County. Very large, round, oblate, yellow striped and clouded, an abundant annual bearer. December to April.

McIntosh Red. Tree very hardy and vigorous; a good bearer; handsome fruit of excellent quality; above medium size; skin whitish yellow nearly covered with dark, rich crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February.

Newtown Pippin. Medium to large, round, yellow, very firm, crisp, juicy, with an agreeable flavor. November to June.

Northern Spy. Large, round, striped with red, with a pale bloom; remarkably tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious. January to April.



Opalescent. The handsomest apple on the market. An annual bearer of beautiful high quality fruit. Size large, color light, shading to very dark crimson. December to March.

Rambo. Medium, flat, streaked red and yellow; very tender, juicy, and fine flavored. Tree an upright grower, hardy and productive. October to December.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, round, green or greenish yellow; tender, rich, high flavored and excellent. November to March.

Rome Beauty. Large, round, yellow and light red; handsome, juicy, crisp, sub-acid. December to February.

Seek-no-Further (Westfield). Medium to large, round, striped with dull red russet dots; fine grained, tender, rich and excellent. Nov. to Feb.

Smokehouse. Fruit medium size, yellow, splashed with crimson, and sprinkled with large, gray and brown dots. Flesh yellowish, firm, juicy, sub-acid. Valued for cooking. December to February.

Spitzenburg (Esopus). Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots; firm, rich, crisp, juicy, spicy and delicious. December to April.

Stark (Pride of Maine). An early and abundant bearer. Fruit large and valued for its long keeping; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red, and thinly covered with light brown dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild. January to May.

Stayman's Winesap. Large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality to commend it. Season November to April.

Sutton Beauty. Fruit medium to large, round, handsome; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good; keeps well. A good market apple. November to April.

Talman Sweet. Medium size, nearly round, whitish yellow; firm, rich, very sweet, excellent for baking, a valuable and popular variety. November to April.

Wagener. Medium, flattened, light yellow, nearly covered with bright red; handsome, firm, crisp; juicy, sub-acid, excellent flavor. December to March.



Delicious.

Winter Banana. Fruit large; clear, pale yellow, with pinkish blush; attractive in appearance; of good dessert quality. November to April.

Wolfe River. Very large; beautiful red in the sun, on a yellow ground; strong grower and a good bearer. December to March.

Wealthy. Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium, round; smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, sub-acid, very good. December to February.

Winesap. Large, round, deep red; medium quality; keeps well. December to May.

York Imperial. Origin, York County, Penn. Fruit medium size; white, shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid. November to February.

Crab Apples

Hyslop. Large size, dark crimson, with bloom; very showy and most beautiful of all the class. Late.

Transcendent. Of the largest size of this class of apples; red, showy, excellent and very handsome. September to October.

Whitney. Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter; smooth, glossy green splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich; a great bearer and very hardy.

PEARS

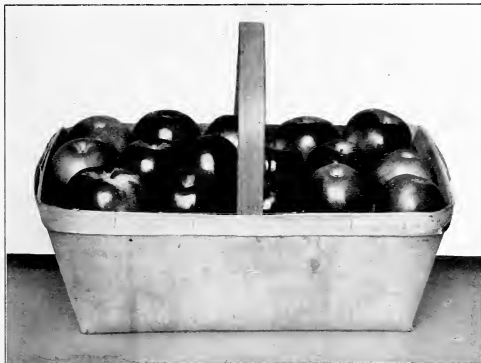
Select Summer Pears

Bartlett. Large, yellow, pyriform; melting, buttery, rich and musky flavor; tree bears young; a good erect grower, very productive. September.

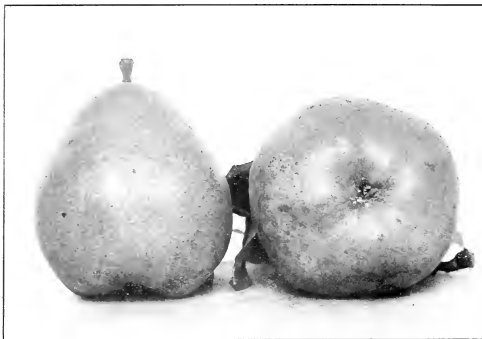
Clapp's Favorite. Pale lemon yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate vinous flavor. Aug. and Sept.

Manning's Elizabeth. Small to medium, bears in clusters; crimson and gold color, very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly perfumed flavor, excellent. August.

Wilder. One of the earliest. Fruit small to medium, bell-shaped, smooth, pale yellow ground with deep shading of brownish carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained tender; flavor sub-acid, sprightly; quality very good, productive. First of August.



McIntosh Red.



Sheldon.

Select Autumn Pears

Beurre Claiseau. Large; skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor.

Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow, brownish cheek; melting and delicious. September to October.

Keiffer's Hybrid. Large, rich golden, slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor. October to November.

Sheldon. Large, round, russet with a red cheek; melting, juicy, rich, sugary, perfumed and delicious. One of the finest pears. October and November.

Seckel. Medium to small, yellowish brown, with a red cheek; melting, sweet, spicy, very rich and delicious. The standard of excellence. October.

Vermont Beauty. A beautiful new seedling pear; fruit of medium size, round; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, very good. October.

Worden Seckel. A seedling of Seckel. Fruit medium size, borne in clusters; juicy, buttery, fine-grained, with a flavor and aroma fully equal to that of its parent. October.

Select Winter Pears

Beurre Bosc. Large, long, cinnamon russet, handsome; melting, juicy, rich, slightly perfumed and delicious. October.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, obovate, pyriform, greenish russet, sometimes shaded with crimson, melting, juicy, vinous, perfumed, rich and delicious. October.

Duchess d'Angouleme. Very large, greenish yellow; melting, sugary and aromatic. December.

Dwarf Pears

The following varieties are particularly recommended for cultivation on the quince. All are vigorous and handsome growers, hardy and productive. **Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess d'Angouleme, Howell, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Lawrence, Manning's Elizabeth, Seckel, Wilder's Early, Worden Seckel, Flemish Beauty,**

CHERRIES

Heart and Bigarreau Cherries

Black Tartarian. Very large, bright purple, glossy black; half tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid, vigorous, upright grower and great bearer. One of the popular kinds. Ripens last of June and beginning of July.

Governor Wood. Large; light yellow and bright red; very tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Middle to end of June.

Ida. An abundant bearer of luscious yellow and red fruit. Ripens in June.

Lambert. Very large, dark purplish red turning almost jet black when ripe. Flesh firm, rich and juicy; an enormous bearer.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Very large, pale yellow and red; very firm, juicy, sweet and good. Tree spreading, vigorous, and exceedingly productive. Early in July.

Rockport Bigarreau. Large, amber and light red, half tender, sweet, rich and excellent. Last of June and first of July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau (New). Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit of the largest size; a deep mahogany color; flesh dark; tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor. July.

Windsor. Fruit large; liver colored. Flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality. Middle of July.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow, with a red cheek; flesh firm; juicy and delicious. First of July.

Duke and Morello Cherries

Baldwin. Fruit large, almost round; very dark, transparent wine color; flavor slightly acid yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type.

Bing. A native of Oregon; fruit very large, bright and glossy; color very dark crimson; one of the largest cherries ever produced, and of the most excellent quality. Season July.

Dyehouse. Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before the Early Richmond, of better quality and quite as productive. June.

Early Richmond. Medium size, dark red; juicy, rich, acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem. The most hardy of all. Ripens through June.

May Duke. Large, dark red, tender, melting, juicy, and when fully ripe, rich and excellent flavor. Ripens a long time in succession. Tree hardy, vigorous and upright in growth. Middle of June.

Montmorency (Large Montmorency.) A cherry of the Richmond class, but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, equally hardy, and a heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from spring frost.

Morello, English. Large, dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Valuable for preserves. July and August.



PLUMS

Plums of European Type

Bradshaw. A very large, oval, dark violet red; juicy, sweet and good; a valuable market variety. Tree very vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Fellenburg (Italian Prune). A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. September.

German Prune. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

Green Gage. Small; considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. Middle of August.

Imperial Gage. Large, oval, greenish; juicy, melting, sweet, rich, slightly and agreeable; parts from the stone. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August and first of September.

Lombard. Medium, oval, violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and very productive. Middle to last of August.

Monarch (New). Fruit dark purple covered with a thin bloom; large size; specimens measuring six inches in circumference; flesh pale greenish yellow, parting freely from the stone; juicy with a pleasant flavor. September.

Reine Claude (Bavay's Green Gage). Round, greenish yellow, juicy, melting, sugary, rich and excellent; separate from the stone. Last of September.

Shropshire Damson. Originated in England. Dark purple, larger than the common Damson, very productive; ripens about September first.

Shipper's Pride. Fruit large; color bluish purple; handsome and showy; flesh firm, of excellent quality; very productive and is a valuable market variety.



Shropshire Damson Plums.

Yellow Egg. A very large and beautiful egg-shaped, yellow plum. A little coarse, but excellent for cooking. End of August.

Japan Plums

Abundance (Botan). Beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point. Flesh orange yellow.

Burbank. Large and beautiful, clear cherry red with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. Ripens later than the Abundance; end of August.

October Purple. Large, round fruit; dark, reddish purple; yellow flesh of most superb quality. Ripens middle of September.

Red June. An early ripening Japanese plum; medium to large; roundish, conical, purplish red, handsome; flesh yellow, quality good.

Satsuma (Blood). Large, globular with sharp point. Color purple and red with bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, fine quality. August.

Wickson. Originated by Burbank. A sturdy upright grower. Fruit remarkably handsome; deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious.

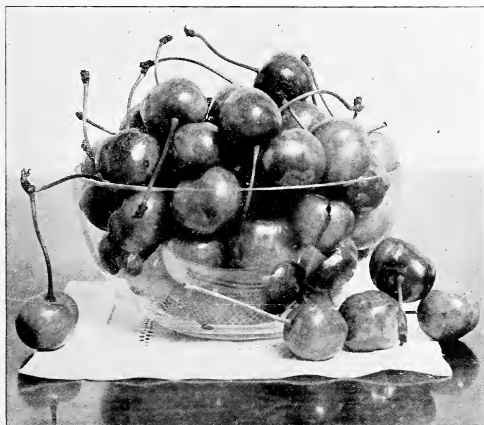
PEACHES

Admiral Dewey. A perfect free-stone; flesh yellow and of a uniform color and texture to the pit. Hardy and productive. Early.

Bokara No. 3. The hardest yellow peach yet brought to notice; of fine quality and a heavy bearer; 30 per cent. harder than any other kind.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; tree a rapid grower and very prolific.

Crawford's Early. Very large, yellow, with finer cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and very excellent. Tree hardy, vigorous and very fruitful. First of September. Free-stone.



Windsor Cherries.



Early Crawford Peaches.

Crawford's Late. Very large, yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy and excellent, with a very rich and vinous flavor; one of the finest of the later sorts. Last of September. Freestone.

Champion. An extremely good, early peach. Skin creamy white with red cheek; a perfect freestone, which is a rare thing among early peaches; very hardy, regular bearer. First of August.

Crosby. The fruit is full medium size, round, oblate. Color bright yellow, beautifully splashed and striped with crimson. The flesh is light yellow and red at the stone. It ripens about September 15th. Freestone.

Carmen. A new, hardy, rot-proof peach; ripening at time with Early Rivers. Large, round, with pale yellow skin and red blush on sunny side; white flesh, sweet flavor.

Elberta. Yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality, exceedingly prolific and hardy. Very popular and is "The best general peach for all sections"; follows Early Crawford.

Fitzgerald. A chance seedling found in Ontario, outside the peach belt, where it has produced regular crops. The fruit is of very large size, pit very small. Season same as Early Crawford.

Foster. Large, slightly flattened, color a deep orange red, becoming very dark on the exposed side; flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Freestone. First of September.

Globe. Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form, quite uniform in size; of a rich golden yellow, with a red blush; flesh very firm, but juicy, yellow shaded. Freestone. Middle of September.

Greensboro. The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of Alexander, ripening at same time; parts clear from seed when fully ripe. flesh white, juicy and good.

Hill's Chili. Medium size, dull yellow; tree very hardy; a good bearer; highly esteemed for canning. Last of September.

J. H. Hale. Large regular round, lemon yellow over-spread with attractive dark red, flesh yellow, red around pit. Season a little earlier than Elberta.

Morris White. Medium size, dull creamy white; flesh white to the stone; melting, juicy, sweet and rich. Much esteemed for preserving. September.

Mountain Rose. Large, red, white flesh; ripens same time as Early York; first quality. Freestone. First of August.

Old Mixon Freestone. Large, yellowish white, deep red cheek; flesh white, tender, with an excellent rich, sugary, vinous flavor. A popular and valuable variety. Middle of September.

Smock (Beer's Smock). Large, orange red or yellow; flesh red at the stone, moderately juicy and rich; very productive, and a valuable late market variety. First of October.

Stump the World. Very large, creamy white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored. Productive. Last of September.

Rochester. Tree vigorous, productive, fruit large, lemon yellow blushed with deep dark red, flesh yellow red near pit. Season a little before Early Crawford.

Wheatland. Fruit large, quality the very best; color a deep golden yellow; a sturdy grower and a good bearer. A most excellent shipper, a valuable market sort. Ripens between Crawford Early and Late. Freestone.

Wilket. Undoubtedly one of the largest and finest peaches grown. Flesh yellow, skin covered with dark red. Specimens have measured twelve inches in circumference. Season September.

Yellow St. John. A grand peach, ripening about ten days after Hale's. Nearly as large as Crawford, fruit round, brilliant, showy; bears young and produces abundantly. August.

NECTARINES

Early Violet. Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek, flesh pale green; melting, rich and highly flavored. Freestone. Last of August.

Elruge. Medium size, pale green, covered with dark red; flesh greenish white, melting, very juicy, with a rich high flavor. Freestone. Beginning of September.

QUINCES

Bourgeat. Largest size, rich golden color, smooth, no creases. Rich velvety skin, with delicious quince odor. Foliage healthy.

Champion. The fruit is very large and productive. The skin russeted around the stem; below a lively yellow color. Its flesh cooks tender; season is about two weeks later than the Orange.

Orange. Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks quite tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves and market. Very productive. October.

APRICOTS

Early Golden. Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Early Moorpark. Medium; rich; juicy; very fine.

Harris. Originated in Geneva. Free; perfectly hardy; comes into bearing young, and is very productive. Fruit large, rich golden yellow; ripens middle of July.

Large Early Montgamet. One of the finest early varieties. Large.

Moorpark. One of the largest; orange with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

Peach. Very large; orange with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored.



MULBERRIES

New American. Tree very vigorous and productive, surpassed by none; possesses a rich, sub-acid flavor; continues in bearing a long time. Fruit one and one-quarter of an inch long and nearly half an inch in diameter; color maroon or an intense blue black at full maturity; flesh juicy, rich, sugary.

Russian. Very hardy, shrub-like in form of growth, valuable for feeding silk worms and for fences in severe climates.

Tea's Weeping. See ornamental trees.

NUTS

Butternut (White walnut). A native tree of medium size; spreading head, grayish colored bark. Nut oblong and rough.

Filbert English (Hazel Nut). One of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow: succeeding on almost all soils. Nuts nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor.

Chestnut

American Sweet. A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce.

Spanish. A handsome, round headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. Not as sweet as the American.

Paragon (New). A vigorous grower and an early, abundant bearer; nuts very large three or four in a burr and particularly sweet and rich.

Walnut

Black. The most valuable of all trees for its timber. A rapid grower, producing a large round nut of excellent quality.

English. It produces immense crops of thin shelled delicious nuts, which are always in demand.

Japan. The nuts are considerably larger than the common hickory-nut, and borne in clusters of fifteen to twenty. The shell is a little thicker than that of the English Walnut.

GRAPES

Black and Blue Varieties

Campbell's Early. A fine new grape. Clusters large, compact and handsome, berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous.

Concord. Bunch and berries large, round, black, thickly covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh moderately juicy, sweet pulp, quite tender when fully ripe. Ripens from 10th to 20th of September.

Moore's Early. Bunch and berry large, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; ripens ten days before Hartford. Its size and earliness render it desirable.

Worden. Bunches large, handsome; berries large, sweet. Ten days earlier than the Concord, and superior to it in flavor; ripens well in cold localities.

Red Grapes

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Dark red or maroon; bunches compact, very large, berries large; oval, pulp soft, flavor sweet and aromatic. Ripens early; is very attractive. One of the best of the red varieties.

Brighton. Dark red. One of the most desirable of the early red grapes. Very large and handsome. Clusters under favorable conditions are more uniform than those of any other grape.

Catawba. Bunches large, shouldered; berries large, reddish and sprightly. One of the old and popular grapes, extensively planted in some sections for wine, for which it is valuable, and for its late keeping qualities.

Delaware. Superior as a table grape. Bunch medium, very compact, berries medium round; skin thin, of a beautiful dark red color when fully ripe; flesh tender and juicy, exceedingly sweet. Ripens early in September.

Salem (Rogers' No. 22). Chestnut color; bunch large, short, broad and compact, berry very large, round; flesh nearly free from pulp, sweet, aromatic and well flavored; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

White Grapes

Green Mountain (Winchell). Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact shoulder, green or greenish white. Skin thin. Pulp very tender and sweet. Three weeks earlier than Concord.

Moore's Diamond. It is a prolific bearer producing large, handsome, compact bunches. Color greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; few seeds, juicy. Berry about the size of Concord. It ripens from Aug. 25th to Sept. 10th.

Niagara. Berries large, skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin white bloom; flesh pulpy, tender, sweet. Ripens with the Concord.

Pocklington. Bunch medium to large, berry large, round, light golden yellow when fully matured; flesh pulpy, juicy. Ripens with Concord.

CURRANTS

Cherry. Fruit of the largest size, deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong, stout, erect, short-jointed shoots.

Crandall's Currant. A new variety whose yellow flowers make it very useful as an ornamental shrub in the spring. Fruit is large dark colored and has some of the characteristics of a gooseberry.



Moore's Early Grapes.



Plum Farmer Raspberry.

Fay's Prolific. Fruit very large, bright red, and of excellent flavor, less acid than Cherry. It has a long stem, which admits of rapid picking, and is enormously productive. Comes into bearing EARLY.

Perfection. The color is a beautiful bright red; size as large or larger than the Fay; the clusters averaging longer. The Perfection is a great bearer, resembling its parent, the White Grape, in this respect. The quality is rich, mild, sub-acid, plenty of pulp, with few seeds.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white; sweet or a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

Wilder. A new red currant, fruit large, fine flavored, great yielder, very profitable for market.

ASPARAGUS

Conover's Colossal. Highly recommended for its immense size, and being remarkably tender and high flavored.

Palmetto. It sells at quite an advance over other varieties on account of its mammoth size. Quality not excelled by any.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Linnæus. Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all. This is the great "Wine Plant."

RASPBERRIES

Red and Purple Raspberries

Cuthbert or Queen of the Market. Fruit is large, luscious, and produced in the greatest profusion. Color deep rich crimson; fruit very firm. Ripens from July 10 to 20, and continues a long time in fruit.

Herbert. Fruit large, bright red, somewhat oblong, the largest of red raspberries, very hardy. Flavor sweet and juicy. Season five or six days before Cuthbert.

Columbian. A new variety of great promise. It is a very vigorous grower and very hardy. Fruit purple and delicious for table or canning, and an excellent shipping variety.

June. Very excellent red raspberry. A new variety propagated by N. Y. Experiment Station and recommended by them. Good both for canning and table use.

Marlboro. Color a bright crimson and, unlike others, does not lose its brilliancy when over ripe; of a good quality and very prolific.

Black Raspberries

Cumberland. The bush is hardy, a vigorous grower, and exceptionally productive. Fruit of uniform size, and larger than any known black raspberry.

Black Diamond. Berries large, very sweet and pulpy, yet fine for shipping and evaporating. Canes strong and fruitful. Early.

Plum Farmer. Fruit very large, average nearly an inch in diameter, bush a very vigorous grower. Early.

Gregg. Jet black, never falls from the bushes, and of first quality; canes of strong growth, perfectly hardy and immensely productive.

BLACKBERRIES

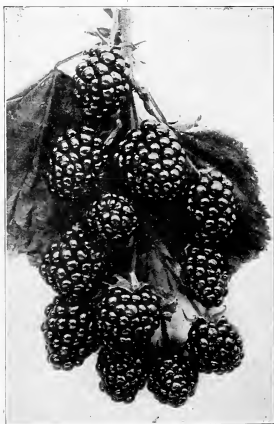
Blower. Large size, jet-black, good shipper, best quality, unexcelled productiveness.

Erie. Fruit very large, excellent quality, handsome and firm and ripens early; fruit uniform both in size and shape.

Eldorado. The vines are very hardy and vigorous, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury. The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together.

Rathbun. The fruit is borne in clusters; berries very large, color intense black with a high polish; small seeds; flesh juicy, high flavored, sweet and delicious. In season medium early.

Snyder. A marvel for productiveness; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core.



Eldorado Blackberry.



Dewberries or Running Blackberries

Lucretia. The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The fruit is very large, soft sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core.

GOOSEBERRIES

Downing (American). "The standard of excellence," large, pale green and covered with a white bloom; best in flavor and quality; a strong grower, productive and healthy; valuable for market.

Josselyn. Good grower, fine foliage and a very profitable fruiter when compared with any other gooseberry in existence.

Houghton (American). Fruit medium size, red, thin-skinned, juicy, sweet and good in flavor and quality. Very productive.

Pearl. The color is light green and quality first class. Being thoroughly tested, we offer it as the best of its class yet grown.

Smith's Improved (American). Color yellow, large, excellent quality, pulp sweet and good.

STRAWBERRIES

Early

Bederwood. Berries are of large size, of regular, roundish form, light scarlet, of excellent quality, remaining in fruit a long time.

Clyde. It is one of the very best medium early varieties—it is a week earlier than Bubach, and very firm; large, bright scarlet berries of fine flavor. The plants are strong growers—deep rooting, stand drought well, free from rust and disease.

Crescent Seedling. Good size, a strong grower, very productive; one of the best for market and garden.

Michel's Early. The first variety to ripen here; berry medium to large, roundish, bright crimson, firm, fair quality; plant a strong grower and a good bearer. Valuable on account of its earliness and productiveness. A fine sort to pollenize early pistillates.

Sharpless. One of the best strawberries in cultivation; has held its reputation better than any other variety. Possesses ALL the good qualities looked for in a strawberry; the best variety for the HOME garden. A strong grower, productive and largest size.

Medium

Bubach. P. A sterling old sort that combines many excellent qualities; great and uniform size, rich color and quality, extraordinary vigor and fruitfulness, fine foliage that endures the hottest suns. Season early to medium.

Glen Mary. One of the best, if extraordinarily large size is wanted; good quality and heavy cropper. Cannot be surpassed for home garden and nearby markets. Berries broadly heart-shaped; color dark, glossy crimson; fairly firm and excellent quality; plant strong and healthy.

Late

Brandywine. One of the very reliable fruiting sorts that can be depended on for heavy crops on a variety of soils. Berries very large, broadly heart-shaped, bright red to the center; firm-fleshed and finely flavored. A valuable late berry.

Marshall. Berries are beautiful and average very large. The color is a rich glossy crimson that everyone admires—the surface color running well into the flesh, and the quality is far above the average.



Gooseberries.



INDEX OF COMMON NAMES

Botanical Names are in Alphabetical Order in the Catalog.

| | PAGE | | PAGE | | PAGE |
|-----------------------|--------|----------------------|--------|-------------------|------|
| Actinidea | 22 | False Sunflower | 30 | Peach, Flg. | 9 |
| Adam's Needle | 35 | Flbert | 15 | Pearl Bush | 16 |
| Ailanthus | 6 | Flr | 12 | Pears | 28 |
| Akebia | 22 | Flax | 31 | Periwinkle | 35 |
| Alder | 6 | Flea Bane | 31 | Phlox | 34 |
| Alkanet | 25 | Forget-me-not | 32 | Pie Plant | 48 |
| Almonds, Flg. | 14 | Forsythia | 16 | Pine | 45 |
| Althea | 17 | Foxglove | 28 | Pinks | 28 |
| Alum Root | 30 | Fringe, Purple | 19 | Plane Tree | 9 |
| Alyssum | 25 | Fringe, White | 15 | Plume Poppy | 26 |
| Amelanchier | 14 | | | Plums | 45 |
| Amorpha | 14 | Gas Plant | 28 | Plums, Ornamental | 18 |
| Ampelopsis | 22 | Gentian | 29 | Poplar | 10 |
| Angelica Tree | 6 | Ginkgo | 10 | Poppy | 32 |
| Apple | 42 | Gladioli | 29 | Primrose | 33 |
| Apricot | 46 | Globe Flower | 35 | Privet | 24 |
| Aralia | 6 | Globe Thistle | 28 | Purple Coneflower | 28 |
| Arbor Vitae | 13 | Goat's Beard | 34 | Pyrethrum | 33 |
| Arrowwood | 21 | Golden Chain | 8 | | |
| Artemesia | 25 | Golden Glow | 34 | Quince | 46 |
| Ash | 8 | Gooseberries | 49 | Quince, Japanese | 15 |
| Ashberry | 18 | Grapes | 49 | | |
| Asparagus | 48 | Grasses | 29 | Raspberries | 48 |
| Aster | 26 | | | Raspberry, Flt. | 19 |
| Azalea | 14 | Hedges | 23 | Red Hot Poker | 34 |
| Baby's Breath | 29 | Hemlock | 13 | Retinospora | 13 |
| Ballon Flower | 53 | Hercules Club | 6 | Rhodotypos | 19 |
| Barberry | 14, 24 | High Bush Cranberry | 21 | Rhubarb | 48 |
| Basswood | 11 | Hollyhock | 25 | Rock Cress | 26 |
| Beard Tongue | 32 | Honey Locust | 24 | Rosebay | 19 |
| Beech | 8 | Honeysuckle | 18, 23 | Rose of Sharon | 17 |
| Belleflower | 26 | Hop Tree | 8 | Roses | 36 |
| Benzoine | 15 | Hornbeam | 8 | Roses, Wild | 19 |
| Birch | 7 | Horned Violet | 35 | Roundheads | 27 |
| Bird's Eye | 25 | Horse Chestnut | 32 | | |
| Bittersweet | 22 | Horse Mint | 32 | Salisbury | 10 |
| Blackberries | 48 | Hydrangea | 17 | Salvia | 34 |
| Bladder Senna | 15 | | | Sea Buckthorn | 17 |
| Blanket Flower | 28 | Iris | 31 | Shadblow | 19 |
| Bleeding Heart | 28 | Ivy | 22, 23 | Silver Bell | 17 |
| Blue Bird Flower | 35 | | | Smoke Tree | 19 |
| Blue Spirea | 15, 27 | Jacob's Ladder | 33 | Snake | 31 |
| Boltonia | 26 | Japan Quince | 5 | Sneezeweed | 20 |
| Boston Ivy | 22 | Joe Pye Weed | 28 | Snowball | 21 |
| Box | 24 | Judas Tree | 7 | Snowberry | 21 |
| Buckthorn | 18, 24 | Juniper | 12 | Snow-in-Summer | 27 |
| Bugle | 26 | | | Sophora | 11 |
| Butterfly Bush | 15 | Kansas Gay Feather | 31 | Spice Bush | 15 |
| Calycanthus | 15 | Kentucky Coffee Tree | 8 | Spiderwort | 34 |
| Candytuft | 30 | Kernia | 15 | Spirea | 20 |
| Caragana | 15 | Knapweed | 27 | Spruce | 13 |
| Cardinal Flower | 31 | Kudzu Vine | 23 | St. John's Wort | 30 |
| Catalpa | 7 | | | Starwort | 26 |
| Ceanothus | 15 | Laburnum | 8 | Stephanandra | 24 |
| Cherry | 44 | Larch | 9 | | |
| Cherry, Ornamental | 7 | Larkspur | 27 | Stoke's Aster | 34 |
| Chilian Lily | 26 | Leopard's Bane | 28 | Stonecrop | 34 |
| Chinese Lantern Plant | 32 | Lilac | 20 | Strawberries | 49 |
| Christmas Rose | 30 | Lilies | 31 | Strawberry Tree | 16 |
| Chrysanthemum | 27 | Lily of the Valley | 27 | Swamp Milkweed | 17 |
| Cinnamon Vine | 23 | Linden | 11 | Sweet Gum | 9 |
| Cinquefoil | 33 | Locust | 11, 19 | Sweet Lavender | 31 |
| Clematis | 22 | Loosestrife | 32 | Sweet Pepper Bush | 15 |
| Columbine | 22 | Lupine | 32 | Sweet William | 28 |
| Coneflower | 22 | | | Sumac | 19 |
| Coreopsis | 27 | Madwort | 25 | Sunflower | 29 |
| Cornus | 8, 15 | Magnolia | 9 | | |
| Cotoneaster | 15 | Maidenhair Tree | 10 | Tamarix | 21 |
| Crab, Flg. | 10 | Mallow | 34 | Thorn | 7 |
| Currants | 47 | Maltese Cross | 32 | Tickweed | 6 |
| Currants, Flowering | 19 | Maple | 5 | Tree of Heaven | 22 |
| | | Marguerite | 25 | Trumpet Flower | 22 |
| Dahlia | 26 | Matrimony Vine | 23 | Tulip Tree | 9 |
| Daisy, English | 26 | Meadow Rue | 34 | | |
| Day Lily | 29 | Milfoil | 25 | Varnish Tree | 9 |
| Delphinium | 28 | Mock Orange | 18 | | |
| Desmodium | 16 | Monkshood | 25 | Wallflower | 27 |
| Deutzia | 16 | Monestry | 32 | Weigela | 16 |
| Dogwood | 8, 15 | Mountain Ash | 10 | Willow | 11 |
| Dropwort | 35 | Mountain Laurel | 17 | Windflower | 25 |
| Dutchman's Pipe | 22 | Mulberry | 9, 47 | Wisteria | 23 |
| | | Mullein Pink | 26 | Witch Hazel | 17 |
| Elder | 20 | Nectarines | 46 | | |
| Elaeagnus | 16 | New Jersey Tea | 47 | Xanthoceras | 21 |
| Elm | 11 | Nut Trees | 47 | | |
| English Ivy | 23 | Oak | 10 | Yarrow | 25 |
| Eunymous | 16, 23 | Osage Orange | 34 | Yellow Day Lily | 30 |
| Everlasting Pea | 32 | Paeony | 32 | Yellow Root | 21 |
| False Dragonhead | 33 | Pansy | 35 | Yellow Wood | 8 |
| False Indigo | 26 | Peach | 45 | Yew | 13 |
| | | | | Yucca | 35 |

